

Industrial and Commercial GAZETTE.

VOLUME 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

NUMBER 48.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Oil and Mining.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. H. TURNER & CO.,

At Four Dollars per annum, in Advance.

OFFICE—No. 95 Green Street, opposite the Custom House.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

ONE SQUARE—Ten lines of text, Nonpareil, first insertion \$1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

QUARTER COLUMN—First insertion \$5; each subsequent insertion (less than one month) \$4. One month, \$15; two months, \$28; three months, \$45; six months, \$85; twelve months, \$165.

HALF COLUMN—Three months, \$82; six months, \$165; twelve months, \$325.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS—Not exceeding five lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less time.

LEADING NOTICES—In editorial columns, 25 cents per line, each insertion.

SOLID NOTICES—In reading columns, 20 cents per line.

Miscellaneous Reading.

Lost or Stolen Bonds.

We have often insisted on the advantages which the holders of Government securities would secure and the dangers they would escape by the simple precaution of choosing registered bonds instead of the too frequently held coupon bonds, which, like bank notes, are payable to the bearer. If any of our readers will take the trouble to consult in the past numbers of the Chronicle the formidable catalogue of securities which have been lost or stolen during the last year or two, he will see to what an extent the public has been the loser by a neglect of the precaution of holding registered bonds, which cannot be sold or the interest collected by any person except the real owner. A case of some interest in this point of view was, last week, on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, in this city, before Judge Cardozo. Frederick Seigel, a worthy, hard-working, frugal German, gray with toil and exertion, had invested the savings of a life-time, amounting to \$8,000, in seven-thirties and coupon bonds. He had no reason for preferring these to Government registered bonds. He only wanted a good investment, of which the interest should be safe and remunerative. Instead of buying bonds payable to bearer, therefore, he might, without any sacrifice of convenience, have preferred some other form of Government obligation; or, having taken the seven-thirties, he might, at least, have indorsed them, so that nobody but himself might sell them in the market. Failing both these precautions, there was nothing to prevent his laying up in some secure depository the precious evidences of his thrift—the pledges on which he was depending for a provision in old age. He did none of these things; and, in an evil hour, his property as might have been feared, disappeared from his room. On the night of the 12th of September, 1865, some thief stole the old man's whole fortune, which amounted, as we said, to \$8,000, in securities payable to the bearer. The same evening he gave notice to the police, and had printed for distribution early next morning a quantity of circulars announcing the robbery, describing the notes, and cautioning the public. These circulars, before business hours on the 13th, he caused to be placed in the various banking houses in Wall street. His next step was to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury, from whom, after some delay, he learnt that two of his notes had passed into the possession of a Wall street institution, the National Currency Bank, where his notice had been left within a few hours after the robbery, and before, in the ordinary course of business, any securities could have been offered for sale.

Repairing to the bank he claimed his property, and was told that nothing was known by the officers of his notice, but that the securities had been, early on the morning after the robbery, bought over the counter in the usual course of business. The transaction had taken place at an early hour, being indeed the first purchase recorded that day on the books of the bank. The name of the seller was not recorded, as this was not commonly done by that bank, or generally, by others engaged in the same line of business. The bank officers added, that as they had bought the securities in good faith they must refuse to return them. On this Seigel brought his suit for the recovery of the value of the notes, relying on the evidence he could furnish that his circulars announcing the robbery, and describing the stolen securities, had been delivered in the banking house before the purchase was made. In the existing state of the law Seigel had, of course, no chance of success in his suit, except the bank had made the purchase in bad faith. In other words, he had to show that the notice had been legally served, and that the notice was adequate. On this point the court charged the jury that if any notice had been "delivered at the at the defendant's place of business, by means of which they either had, or with reasonable care and attention might have had notice of the loss," they were to find for the plaintiff. This principle the court

further elaborated, and applied to the facts as follows:

"The real important question in this case is, Did the notice ever reach the defendants? If it did, and they chose to disregard it, then they are not purchasers in good faith; because if they purchased after notice, or wilfully shutting their eyes against notice, the law considers the purchase to be made in bad faith. In other words, a purchase after notice implies bad faith. You must consider all the evidence upon the point of notice. There is conflict upon the question whether the defendants ever received it, and, of course, if they did not, and parted with value for the bonds; then, as there is nothing in the case except notice of the theft which can impute any bad faith to them, they will be entitled to your verdict. It is not enough that the notice before any of the officers reached the bank was left there; you must be satisfied that the defendants received it before they bought the bonds. If you find that one of these notices was left on the Cashier's table, that it remained there until he arrived, and that he then saw, and, if he chose to read it, might have known its contents. You will remember that the two witnesses who were examined for the plaintiff give contradictory statements as to the distribution of the notices, each saying that he, and not the other, delivered them on the north side of Wall street, on which the defendants' place of business is located. Little, the second witness, does not undertake to say that he had any distinct recollection of having entered the defendants' premises.

"The first witness, Davison, says that he entered the defendants' bank from Wall street door, and that he placed one of these circulars on a table, which he locates as being the first desk or stand on the left hand side as he entered, and which he says was marked 'Cashier's Desk,' and he also says that he placed one on a desk on the opposite side. On the other hand, the Cashier swears that his desk is not in either of those places, and that the one which Davison swore was marked 'Cashier's Desk' is not so marked, but is marked 'Specie Clerk.' Upon the evidence it will be for you to say whether the notice was ever left, as the plaintiff claims, or whether the first witness is not in error in saying that he was in the defendants' premises. It is purely a question for your determination. If you find that the circular was delivered at the defendants' place of business, you will then consider the circumstances under which it was delivered—the time—the absence of the officers of the bank, and say whether it in fact ever came to the notice of the defendants. If it never was delivered, or never came to the defendants' notice, unless that was prevented by their own wilfulness in neglecting to read it, then, of course, the defendants must have a verdict. If, however, you conclude that the circular was delivered, and that it came to the notice of the defendants, or might have done so but for their own act, and that, notwithstanding that, the defendants saw fit to buy these bonds, then they are not owners of them in good faith, and your verdict must be for the plaintiff, because the law does not permit parties to buy and retain stolen property upon the plea that to take notice that it had been stolen would so interrupt their business as to render it impracticable to conduct it."

On this direction from the Court the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for \$2,297, the amount he claimed as the value of the notes, with interest. At present we shall refrain from comment on Judge Cardozo's statement of the rule as to what is legally the serving of an available adequate notice, and what is required of a purchaser to exempt him from liability to the charge of bad faith. It is enough for our present purpose to note the fact that an appeal is to be taken to the Supreme Court, where similar verdicts on similar grounds have been heretofore set aside. All that the unfortunate plaintiff has at present gained, therefore, after two years of litigation, is the prospect of another expensive and protracted lawsuit. How much better would it have been for him to have deposited his securities in a secure place, and to have had them in such a form as to shield himself from the anxieties and losses which have come upon him. It is to be observed that only two of the eight stolen bonds seem to have been traced. The remaining six were no doubt so disposed of as to defy all attempts to follow their course. At maturity they were probably converted into bonds of 1881, which have since then, perhaps, changed hands many times, each successive innocent holder having a perfect title to them. We refer to this last point because many country investors have expressed to us anxiety lest they should unknowingly purchase stolen bonds, and thus risk losing their money. These anxieties, however natural, are quite unnecessary; for an innocent holder who purchases in good faith bonds payable to bearer acquires as indefeasible a right to them as to a bank note which he takes in his business. An additional safeguard to those we have mentioned is never to buy except from persons or firms who are well known and of established reputation. We ventured some time ago to predict that the movement to convert coupon bonds into registered bonds would go on very rapidly

in consequence of the frequency and ease with which losses and thefts of bonds were reported. We learn from Washington that the anticipation was correct, and that the conversion by the public is taking place with a rapidity unknown before.

In the law of June 30, 1864, this process of exchanging coupon bonds into registered bonds was first authorized; and, by the existing regulations of the Treasury, the conversion is made without any charge, except that incident to transmission by express to Washington and back. The following is the section of the act referred to:

Sec. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, registered bonds in exchange for and in lieu of any coupon bonds which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued; such registered bonds to be similar in all respects to the registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the coupon bonds offered for exchange. And for all mutilated, defaced, or indorsed coupon or other bonds presented to the Department, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, upon terms and regulations as aforesaid, and in substitution thereof, other bonds of like or equivalent issue.

It has been suggested that the conversion under this act should be authorized to be done in New York, instead of at a place so remote as is Washington from the great metropolitan center, where chiefly these bonds are bought and sold. This suggestion must certainly be complied with at no distant day; and we trust that if Mr. McCulloch does not feel justified in taking the responsibility of making the change it will be brought up before Congress at the next session. Every thing should be done which legislation and Treasury facilities can accomplish to facilitate the conversion, and to diminish the needless delay and expense by which at present it is discouraged and hindered.—[N. Y. Chronicle.

Interesting Statistics of the United States.

The following interesting item of statistics was prepared in the United States Census Bureau, Department of the Interior, and taken from a report in reference to the area, population and density of population of the United States:

The land and water surfaces of the United States are equal to 3,250,000 square miles—land 3,010,370, water about 240,000 square miles. The States embrace 1,804,351 square miles of landed surface and the Territories 1,206,019 miles, as exhibited by the eighth census of 1860. The number of inhabitants in the United States returned in 1860 was 31,443,321—in the States 31,148,046, and 295,275 in the Territories, thus showing an average of seventeen inhabitants to each square mile in the States, while in the Territories there are four square miles to each inhabitant, and exclusive of the District of Columbia the territorial area would represent five and one-fifth square miles to each inhabitant. In 1860 Massachusetts had 157, Rhode Island 133, New York 82 and Pennsylvania 62 inhabitants to the square mile, which rate applied to the United States would give 472,000,000 in Massachusetts, 400,000,000 in Rhode Island, 246,000,000 in New York and 189,000,000 in Pennsylvania. Belgium, England and Wales and France in 1855 had 397,307 and 176 inhabitants to the square mile respectively. If the United States was as densely populated as France our population would number 528,000,000, or if populated as densely as England and Wales 924,000,000; and if according to Belgium's density of population (397 to the square mile) the United States would contain 1,195,000,000, which is 110,086,000 more than the entire population of the world in 1866.

In this connection some statistics connected with Lake Superior and other Lakes will be read with interest:

Sixty years ago there was scarcely a craft on these waters larger than an Indian canoe—now the tonnage of side wheel steamers alone is 100,000 tons. In 1841, the gross amount of the lake trade, independent of the property constantly changing hands, cost of vessels and profits of passenger trade, amounted to \$65,000,000. In 1851 it had increased to \$300,000,000, and in 1861 to \$550,000,000. At the present rate of increase the lake commerce in 1871 will amount to the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000. In 1859 the northwestern lakes were navigated by 1600 vessels, whose aggregate burthen was 400,000 tons! They were manned by over 13,000 seamen, navigating over 5000 miles of lake and river coast, and transporting over \$600,000,000 of exports and imports.

Among the greatest works of internal improvement on this continent is the ship canal around the falls of St. Mary's, at the outlet of Lake Superior. It is built on the Michigan side of the river, and blasted through the solid rock for a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The capacity of the locks, three in number, is sufficient to admit the largest lake steamers afloat. The number of passengers through this canal in 1855 was 4270; in 1857, 6650; and in 1865, 10,720. The capacity of the American lakes

for internal navigation is shown by the following table:

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Elev'n	Area.
Superior.....	40	120	800	32,000
Michigan.....	320	70	900	21,900
Huron.....	270	145	578	18,950
St. Clair.....	25	18	29	340
Erie.....	250	45	80	9,300
Ontario.....	190	40	500	234
St. L. river.....	70			

Vessels drawing ten feet water can run from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of nearly 2200 miles. A large amount of rich and valuable furs are annually brought from the country around Hudson's Bay to Superior, and thence shipped direct to New York, and European markets. These furs are now brought the greater portion of the distance, in the winter season, by Canadian and half-breed "packers," or upon sledges drawn by dogs trained for that purpose. Initiatory measures have been recently adopted for the construction of a turnpike road from Superior to Hudson's Bay, which, when completed, will vastly increase the lake trade, and render practicable the natural outlet for the productions of a rich and extensive country in our own and the British possessions.

This great inland sea is situated between the 46th and 49th degree of north latitude, and the 84th and 92d of west longitude. It is 400 miles in length; 160 miles in width and 900 feet deep. The rapid settlement of the states on its borders, and the completion of the ship canal around the falls of St. Mary's river, a few years since, awakened attention to those hitherto neglected and almost unknown regions. A glance at the map of North America is all that is necessary to satisfy any reflecting mind of the important advantages of Lake Superior, and the influence it is destined at no far distant period to exercise over the commercial affairs of this continent. In a few years at the farthest, when the Northern Pacific and other grant land railroads are completed, it will become the principal avenue of intercourse between the eastern and northwestern portions of our extended country, and the commerce of Europe and Asia.

Value of Foreign Coins.

The following is a "synopsis of the value of foreign specie moneys in the money terms and gold of the United States," prepared officially at the United States Mint, and used at the Treasury Department in Washington:

Countries.	Value.
Austria Silver Florin (100 Kreuzers)	4.93
Bulgaria Silver Franc	1.94
Bolivia Silver dollar	7.94
Brazil Milrei (1000 Reis)	5.41
Bremen Thaler (72 Groshen)	.79
Buenos Ayres \$ N. Granada and Mexico (Double)	\$15.74
C. America Gold dollar	8.92
Chile Piece of 5 Escudos	32.90
Chili Gold dollar	9.27
(Tael)	1.48
China Mexican dollar	81.05
(Chop dollar, no silver)	
Denmark Silver rigsdaler (6 Marks)	5.40
Ecuador Dollar (8 Reals)	.69
France Franc	1.95
France (100 Centimes) gold	1.93
(See Belgium) silver	1.94
France (100 Centimes) gold	1.95
Austrian florin (100 Kreuzer)	4.93
(Southern florin 60 Kreuzer)	4.12
Greece Drachm (100 Lepta)	1.72
Hamburg Mark Banco (16 shillings)	2.93
India Rupee (16 Annas)	.42
(Lira of Sardinia)	.19
(Lira of Florence)	.32
Scudo of Rome	1.05
Ducat of Naples	.87
Japan (Izumi)	1.34
(Mexican dollar)	1.95
(Double)	\$15.74
Mexico Gold dollar	81.05
(Silver dollar)	81.05
Morocco Double (100 Copeks)	2.93
Netherlands Guilder	4.05
N. Granada (Peso (1-10 of a Condor) gold)	.95
Peru Same as Bolivia	.97
Portugal Milrei (1000 Reis)	5.41
Prussia Thaler (30 Grosch)	see Germ.
Russia Rouble (100 Copeks)	2.93
Spain Real (100 Centimos)	.77
Sweden (Riksdaler-rimskat, 1/4 specie daler)	.29
Switzerland Franc (100 Rappen) see France	1.25
Tunis Piastre	.0485
Turkey (Piastre (40 Paras) gold)	.0485
(Silver)	.043

The Mercantile Journal, in speaking of Lowell, says:

The great corporations in Lowell are eleven in number, with an active total capital of \$13,000,000, or, on an average, more than \$1,100,000 each. The number of spindles employed is 408,708; and the looms 11,358, manufacturing 1,902,500 yards of all kinds of goods weekly. The consumption requisite to keep these works in motion, amounts to 604,000 pounds of cotton, and 106,000 of cleaned wool in the six working days. The number of operatives is no less than 12,615, consisting of 8,218 women, and 4,397 men. Not only has the efficiency of the works been carefully guarded, but every precaution taken to shield them from fire to protect the safety of the operatives at work. The buildings are of solid brick with slate roofs, and so arranged that all the devices known to modern invention can be brought to bear to extinguish conflagration. Moreover, acting upon the modern idea, that places of daily industry should, if possible, be made attractive to the eye, as well as agreeable to the general physical well-being, the grounds surrounding the mills have been handsomely laid out in parterres and walks, with grass plots and ornamental trees, beds of flowers, and plantations of grapevines.

The Fall River Union Mills Company pays a monthly tax (August) of \$7260 15.

Internal Revenue Decision—The Whiskey Tax.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1866.

Information has been received at this office that officers of Internal Revenue in various parts of the country are permitting distillers to continue, under the new law, the old practice of separating the low and high wines, by allowing them to run into separate open tubs placed near the outlet of the still or worm. It is understood that the almost universal custom in grain distilleries has been to place near the outlet of the worm two open tubs, into one of which the highwines are conveyed, and into the other the low wines—the former connected by pipes with the highwine cistern, and the latter with the still or doubler.

This arrangement is not consistent with the terms of the act of July 13, 1866, Section 34 (par. 125) of that act provides that all the spirits distilled during each day of twenty-four hours, shall be conveyed on that day into one of the receiving cisterns prepared for that purpose, and that such cistern shall be connected with the outlet of the still by suitable pipes or other apparatus, so constructed as always to be exposed to the view of the Inspector.

This language clearly prohibits the use of open tubs for separating low and high wines. The outlet of the still or worm must be connected with the cistern by pipes or other apparatus exposed to the view of the Inspector. Open tubs are not "pipes or other apparatus" contemplated by law. The intention of the law, as is well known, is to cut off the opportunities for the commission of fraud heretofore existing. To this end, the design was to keep the spirits, as it were, under close guard, continuously, from the worm to the bonded warehouse, by the use of a pipe connecting the worm with the cistern, by having the cistern in a safe room under the lock and seal of the Inspector, and by having the spirits, under the immediate inspection of that officer, drawn off into casks or packages, which, after being duly gauged, proved and marked, he is to see removed into the bonded warehouse, which, again, is under his lock and key.

Now, to permit the spirits to be run from the worm into open tubs, for the ostensible purpose of separating the low from the high wines, would be to frustrate the grand object of the law, and render all other safeguards provided by the law wholly nugatory. Consequently, distillers must in all cases be required to connect the still or worm with the receiving cistern by pipes or other apparatus, which must be so constructed as to convey the spirits directly to the cistern.

As it is necessary for the interest of the distiller to prevent the low wines from running into the highwine cistern, and as the use of the open tubs for this purpose cannot be allowed, it becomes necessary to adopt some arrangement by which this can be done.

It is deemed entirely feasible to separate the low from the high wines by the use of a glass vessel, which shall be connected with and made a part of the pipes or apparatus connecting the outlet of the still with the receiving cistern. The precise form of this apparatus for separating the low and high wines is not now prescribed, but distillers must be immediately notified that some such arrangement must be adopted and put in use by the 15th day of November next. Any distillery which, after that date, shall be found without such apparatus, shall be closed up and proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

The practicability of engaging in the manufacture of cotton is just now a subject much discussed through the Southern States. The Richmond Inquirer says: By manufacturing the raw material in the district where produced, there is a clear saving of seven per cent. upon the amount of the tax paid to the government. This surely is a sufficient margin of itself to invite the enterprise of manufacturers. Our Southern friends, however, like the Virginians, are crippled in their pecuniary resources, and will require time to recuperate. Money—capital—is necessary for the erection of mills and the establishment of manufacturing. As they do not have that, it is proposed that the planters living on contiguous plantations shall combine and associate themselves in manufacturing companies, and thus provide for making their raw material into cotton fabrics. This certainly seems to be a feasible plan, and when we consider the advantages of the credit which the possession of the cotton already on hand or growing would give these associations, it is difficult to doubt its specific practicability.

THE wool of the prize fleece at Canandaigua Fair last year has been manufactured into a fine suit, and is now worn by Mr. Moore, of the Rural New Yorker, who offered the prize of fifty dollars to test the shrinkage of wool.

CALIFORNIA SILK MANUFACTURE.—San Francisco, Oct. 5.—The first silk dress pattern ever made in California was completed to-day.

The Poor Bohemians.

To the war-stricken people of Austria the conclusion of peace is a most blessed consummation, and to none more so than to the Bohemians. They had to bear the brunt of the destructive struggle. As soon as it became certain that the disputes between Austria and Prussia were to be decided by the sword, the vast industrial interests of the province at once underwent utter prostration. Of the hundreds of factories, some of which employ in busy times as high as two thousand men and women, in the numerous industrial town in Northern Bohemia, along the base of the great mountains, every one stopped operations; and it is estimated that fully one hundred thousand people were thrown out of employment. There is no poorer industrial population in any part of the globe than the weavers and spinners inhabiting the Southern slopes of the Giant and Ore Mountains. Their wages in the most prosperous times are pitiful. The equivalent of about a dollar in gold a week is the highest amount the most skillful and hard-working among them can earn, by laboring from five in the morning till nine in the evening. Tens of thousands of them do not earn more than from eight to ten cents a day. That with such small earnings they are just able to eke out a most miserable living—it is a notorious fact that they subsist almost altogether on potatoes, like the poor Irish, and can never save anything to fall back on in hard times—will be easily understood. To be without work is with them to starve. Besides the misery produced among the industrial population, the war has reduced the poor peasantry, that constitutes eight-tenths of the agricultural class, to similar extremities. Like the factory people, they barely support themselves from year to year, and never prosper enough to lay by anything for a rainy day. A single failure of a crop always brings them to the verge of starvation. The sweeping Prussian requisition having absorbed not only most of their crop of this year, but also deprived them of their working cattle, they are likewise threatened with famine. The accounts that reach here of the condition of the lower classes in all parts of the kingdom are most distressing. Every day deputations arrive to make appeals for assistance to the Austrian Governors. The Government must needs furnish aid to the worst-stricken districts, or Bohemia will be the scene of the most terrible suffering during the next few months. Beggary is increasing everywhere to an alarming extent. Even here in Prague one cannot walk in the streets without being beset by swarms of mendicants. In passing one of the public buildings, still occupied by the Prussians, the morning I noticed a crowd of some 200 men, women and children begging meat and bread of the soldiers who were eating their breakfast at the windows. One of the Prussians informed me that such scenes occurred twice a day there and in front of other buildings used as magazines. The municipal authorities very wisely did not suspend work upon the public improvements during the Prussian occupation, but employed poor men and women in order to afford means of support to a portion of the poor. But for this the city would be now obliged to feed at least two-tenths of her population in addition to the Prussians.

As in almost every other city, town and village in the invaded provinces, the cholera has raged in Prague very violently for some weeks, and secured hundreds of victims among all classes. Strange as it may seem, the upper elements of society have suffered more than the lower strata, whose filthy habits are proverbial. Of Prussian officers especially an extraordinary percentage died of the plague; among them one general and several colonels; most of these were dead within a few hours after the first symptoms of the disease. The grand palaces of the Princes Schwarzenberg, Firstenberg, Lobkowitz and Kinsky, and of Count Waldstein, and other rich noblemen on the Kleinsite, all became cholera hospitals by the sudden appearance of the plague among the officers quartered in them. In the palace of Count Waldstein, once the property of the great Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, no less than seven died in two days. All the grand buildings are at this moment entirely deserted, both their owners with their servants and the military intruders having hastily left from dread of the disease. The Prussian quartermasters and commissary departments unwittingly came very near adding fuel to the flame by offering for sale to the public large quantities of spoiled meat and grain. On the day of the sale great crowds of the poor had gathered at the railroad depot where the condemned stuff was stored, eager to purchase. But at the last moment a protest of the Burgomaster against the disposal of the dangerous food to the population of the city stopped the sale. Prague being one of the most intensely Catholic cities on the face of the globe, it is not to be wondered that throngs of people can be seen at all hours of the day kneeling in front of the countless shrines and statues of saints in public places and thoroughfares praying for deliverance from the plague.

A Roman Catholic church is to be erected at Columbia, Tenn. Mr. W. Galoway has donated the lot.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturalists and mechanics of the State. (Signed) L. J. BRADFORD, President.
JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of the society.

We believe it may be safely asserted that the farmer in the course of years sustains as much loss in the needless injury and decay of tools by exposure to the weather during the season that they are not in use, as he does from the actual wear of them on the farm. The wagon, the mowing machine, the harness, the plow, with the whole catalogue of minor tools and implements, we are convinced, from actual observation, suffer more from the influence of the sun in shrinking and cracking, and in the decay caused by exposure to the wet when not in use, than they would were they kept constantly employed in the work for which they were designed. The cost of a suitable wagon and tool-house would not equal the loss occasioned on many farms, by the careless exposure of the farm tools in three years. An expensive building is not absolutely necessary for this purpose. A simple shed, formed by planting rough posts in the ground, covered with a cheap roof of planks, sufficiently close to turn the snow and rain, will answer the purpose, and may be built in odd hours that are frequently lost by the farm hands in a single week. Upon a well-conducted farm, supplied with all the necessary out-buildings, the wagon-shed, the tool-house and workshop, the saving that may be secured in the repair of his tools during winter, when little else can be done, will soon pay the cost of such a building.

October is the month of beauty, coming as it does, between the two extremes of summer and winter, and reminds us, as the days draw shorter, of the decline of another year. Time is passing—the month is almost gone—and soon the stormy winter's blast will be upon us. Are the barns, stables, sheds and styes, all in good repair? Is the wood shed well supplied with seasoned lumber for the good housewife, and is it conveniently near the back door, or better still, connected with the house? These are questions that cannot long be deferred. If not already attended to, delay not. There is a great deal to do this month and the next—nothing should be put off; soon the keen northwest piercing winds will blow, and old Boreas put a stop on all out-door work. The harvest is passing, summer is gone, sober autumn will soon pass away, and winter, with its cold, chilling blasts, be upon us; nothing should be put off that can be done this month toward the comfort of the house, and for the proper shelter of the stock.

NEW FEATURE.—We observed one new feature at the recent State Fair in Bourbon. Whether it will be considered an innovation or an improvement by the public at large, remains to be seen. The Fair was opened on Tuesday morning, with a solemn appeal to the Throne of Grace, by Elder David Walk, pastor of the Christian church, in Paris. The President of the Association, Col. L. Bradford, in referring the request to Mr. Walk, said that he thought it eminently proper to offer thanks to the Giver of all Good for bountiful harvests and fruitful seasons; and that such exhibitions should, as much as possible, be divested of all immoral features and tendencies. The vast audience arose to their feet, and not a voice was heard during the delivery of the prayer. It is proper to say that Mr. Walk was not present at the Fair Grounds when it was determined to have prayer offered, but was sent for by the President.

Now is the time to prepare good shelter for your stock. Delay in this matter will be lost in pocket to you, and inexcusable cruelty to the animals dependent on your bounty.

The hog cholera has found its way to some of the largest and finest herds in Madison, Garrard and Woodford counties.

Bourbon Items.

Mrs. E. Kirkpatrick sold twenty-two acres, near Houston Station, to Lloyd Ashurst, at \$136 30. John N. Crenshaw has sold 210 acres of the Wasson place, near Leesburg, to James H. Frakes, of Cane Ridge, at \$90. Mr. C. paid \$75 for it three years ago.

Elder Geo. Varden, of Paris, recently had twenty additions to the Baptist Church at Colemansville, Harrison county, of which he is pastor.

E. G. Bedford & Co. purchased of Geo. Miller, of Canada, a buck weighing 380 pounds for \$300. Mr. B. sold to Mr. M. a Durham calf for \$450.

The R. H. Lindsay place, of 286 acres, has been rented to Smith Kenney at \$51 per acre, for one year from the first of March next.

Bedford & Clay purchased of Abram Rennie six cattle, averaging 1942 lbs; four averaging 2054 sold for ten cents; the others for eight cents.

Live Stock in Kentucky.

The live stock of Kentucky excels any other Western State in point of quality and value. Her race horses are world renowned, and her record on the American turf stands highest of any State in the Union. She is the largest mule raising State, and her imported and native cattle cannot be excelled. Her sheep are celebrated for their fine quality of wool, and Bourbon county can exhibit as fine stock of this kind as can be found in any part of the United States. As a grazing State, Kentucky is a perfect paradise for animals, especially in the Blue Grass region, and this, with the climate and water, renders it one of the best stock raising States in the West.

We take from the census bureau the statistics of live stock for the year 1860, which are as follows:

	Largest No. Raised.	
Asses and mules.....	117,694	Madison co.
Horses.....	355,704	Madison.
Milk Cows.....	299,215	Owen.
Working Oxen.....	108,139	Graves.
Other Cattle.....	457,845	Bourbon.
Sheep.....	438,960	Pulaski.
Swine.....	2,330,565	Hardin.

The total value of this live stock in 1860 was \$61,868,237 60.

By reference to a schedule of returns made by assistant marshals, not entered on the schedule of the agricultural statistics of the States, we find the following additions:

Asses and mules, 18,427; horses, 61,209; cattle, 128,045; sheep, 66,161; and swine, 234,255. Taking this addition of 509,097, with the list of 1860, amounting to 4,578,582, and we have a total of 5,087,678, which should be the true number of live stock for the year ending 1860. But since the last census there has been the following estimated decrease in this live stock, caused by the ravages of war and demand of stock for military use:

Hogs, over 400,000; sheep, 135,000; horses, 84,000; mules, 22,000; and cattle, 178,000. The statistics of stock in Kentucky, up to January, 1864, show this decrease by the following table:

Horses.....	272,873
Mules.....	84,000
Cattle and Oxen.....	425,448
Cows.....	191,495
Sheep.....	774,677
Hogs.....	1,322,794

IMPORTED STOCK.

The first introduction of English cattle into the West was made by Matthew Patton into Kentucky, in 1794, from Virginia. In 1800, John Patton, son of Matthew, removed into Ohio, taking a portion of his stock with him. A few remained in Kentucky of the long-horned kind, but the people seemed afraid of them, and it was not until 1817 that Messrs. Saunders, Zugarden & Co. imported a drove of five bulls, three short-horns and two long-horns, and eight or nine cows of both breeds. The short-horn breed seemed to be the favorites of the people, and from 1832 to 1836 improved breeds of short-horns began to be introduced. Ayreshire, Devon and Hertford cattle have been largely introduced since, and the breed of pure and mixed cattle in Kentucky cannot be excelled by any other Western State. The Kentucky stud of imported horses is too well known to require any comment, and the long-wooled Silesian, Cotswold and Merino sheep at her agricultural fairs have taken the highest premiums. The Cashmere goat has but recently been introduced into the State, and they are raised successfully at Frankfort, Russellville, Paris and Georgetown. On the Blue Grass region of Kentucky may be seen at the present time, as fine imported and native stock of all kinds as in any other section of the Union.

At the Administrator's sale of Ben. Osborn, in Scott county, on the 10th inst., 60 fat hogs sold at \$8 60 per 100 lbs; 40 fat cattle, at \$7 61½ per 100 lbs; 20 fat heifers, at \$6 76 per 100 lbs; 167 stock hogs, at \$10 per 100 lbs; 20 two year old cattle, at \$73 25; 16 do do at, \$54 50; milk cows sold from \$80 to \$110; corn, \$2 20 per barrel in the field; corn at \$17 20 per acre.

At the sale of John S. Williams, in Woodford county, on the 9th inst., stock hogs sold at \$12 per 100 lbs.

Winter Care of Cattle.

How many farmers there are who, towards the close of fodder, are compelled to purchase hay at high prices to carry their stock through until pasture time. I know, from experience, what this is, and that it does not pay.

There two causes and also two remedies for this state of things; namely, too heavy a stock and too wasteful feeding. For the former, the remedy is obvious; for the latter, a great many farmers have not yet discovered a preventive, but go on in the old way of feeding, in common square ricks in the yard, either corn fodder, straw or hay. Here is where the loss occurs; and did every farmer know the gain there would be in cutting up everything he feeds, instead of feeding it whole, there would be no more complaints of short fodder. I have tried it, and find that I can winter ten cattle, on cut fodder, now, where I only wintered five head last year, and what is more, keep them in better order. I use a fodder cutter (worked by hand or horse as the case may be) and feed in troughs six feet long, eighteen inches deep, and two feet wide at the bottom. My cattle eat it up clean, hard butts, stalk and all; and one ordinary bundle of fodder, such as would be generally given to a steer at one meal, lasts an animal a whole day.

Another advantage is that my manure is all short—easily handled in the spring, when I heap it up under the sheds, and I am not bothered by the long cornstalks all through it. Cattle prefer their fodder cut and will eat it more quietly.

The same saving may be accomplished

in the stables, by cutting the hay fed to the horses, cows, &c.

They soon learn to like it better than long hay, and then they can waste none. Let every farmer who has not tried it, and has been worried to know how to get his cattle rightly through the winter, without buying hay, try this plan, and if he does it right, he will never regret the outlay for the cutter. My saving of fodder in one winter, will, I think, pay for my cutter.—[Cor. Germantown Telegraph.]

Agricultural Fairs.

The Owensboro Monitor has some remarks and criticisms on the late Daviess county Fair, which are pertinent and appropriate with regard to fairs generally. They are as follows:

And, first of all, the new fair grounds testify amply to the good taste and sound judgment of the officers who bought them. The mixture of cleared land and forest renders them susceptible of the most beautiful improvements. Their extent also—25 acres—gives ampler scope for all purposes.

2d. The rapid, extensive, tasteful and substantial improvements made on the grounds surprised and delighted all visitors who knew how little time the directors had in which to do their work. Nothing short of great energy, promptitude, and skill, could have done so much and so well in so short a period. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers for their skillful and indefatigable labors. May they live long to enjoy what their hands have done and their heads devised.

3d. The fair itself was a grand success. From five to six thousand people were present, at least four days out of the five. There was much horse stock from other counties, and some fine cattle, and taking all together the show was good. There were a few good sheep; but we saw no hogs on the ground. The first day had a fine show of quilts, jeans, linseys, and agricultural products.

The usual dissents were expressed as to the decisions of the judges. These dissents are sometimes right and sometimes not. It is a difficult thing to act a fair and competent part in a horse ring. As in old times, it did not happen to every one to go to Corinth, so in modern times it does not happen to be a fine and reliable judge of a horse. To be so, requires the compound qualities of a cultivated mind, a practical eye, a sound judgment, and familiarity with the horse from one's youth. And yet in spite of all these, a man will at times doubt his own judgment, and the decision in the ring is sometimes made between two horses more to avoid suspense than upon any certainty that the better horse has got the blue ribbon. Good and fair judges no doubt hesitate sometimes as to their own decisions just as much as the public around them. But as honest men they have done their best, and that is what they were put there for.

As to the judgment of a good rider, on what is it based—what is the standard? Is a young lady's size and "taking" appearance to be put in the scale against one who is less in size but superior in her style and fearless equestrianism? If so, then open a ring for the show, not of riding, but of young ladies. One lady or gentleman in a thousand, or in ten thousand, rides not only with ease, and grace, and mastery management of their steeds, but to it all, they add the picturesque, which we take it, are the highest achievements of horseback accomplishments.

Work for October.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Collecting and storing crops for winter will form an important part of the work for this month. All kinds of roots, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, &c., should be taken up without bruising, rendered perfectly clean, and the outside dried before carrying to the cellar. Those that wilt in drying may be kept in a fine fresh condition, easily accessible, by packing them in neat boxes, imbedded in fine, damp moss. This is much better than sand, in being cleaner and easier to reach. Cabbages in the head may be packed away and kept fresh in the same way. Cauliflowers which have not headed should be planted closely together in a box of earth, and they will usually form good heads before spring. Clear away the dead stems from asparagus beds, and dress them with manure for winter. Manure ground which is not rich enough, by leaving it spread upon the surface till next spring, by which time the soluble parts will become finely diffused through the soil. Procure, and secure from freezing, a sufficient quantity of fine mold and sand for hot-beds next spring. Sow lettuce and spinach for spring use. The season of fresh tomatoes may be prolonged by covering them when night frosts are feared, if it be only with a sheet of muslin or a broad newspaper.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Clear away dead plants, stems and leaves, and keep the entire grounds in order. Finish setting out bulbs, hardy perennials and hardy shrubs. Peonies may be divided and set out. Rake up and save all scattered leaves and use them in compost heaps. In setting out hyacinth bulbs, place a handful of sand around each bulb if the soil is clayey, which will tend to prevent rotting. Late in the month cover them with a layer of leaves, or long manure, to be removed in spring.

PRESERVATION OF CABBAGES.—A correspondent asks us to publish the best method of keeping cabbages through the winter, and having on hand a letter on the very subject, which meets the case, we give it in the writer's language. By the way, we will state that the authority is sound: "I let my cabbage stand until late in the season, and, if I discover no symptoms of rot, until we have unmistakable signs of the appearance of winter. I choose the driest part of my garden or field, and with spade or hoe dig holes in the rows, say two feet apart, just large enough to receive about two-thirds of a cabbage head. I select one of the largest and most solid heads, pull it up by the roots, wrap it up in the large, coarse leaves that grow to the stalk, and chuck it into one of the holes, with the stump inclining upward at an angle of forty-five degrees, or even placed vertically. Nothing now remains but to shovel on two or three inches of dirt, and press it down upon the head and around the stump."

New corn is selling at forty cents per bushel in Terre Haute, Ind.

New Mills.

The Courier mentions the erection of two additional mills, as follows:

A new flouring and grist mill has lately been completed and has commenced operation on Madison street, between Clay and Shelby, belonging to Mr. F. Van Seggern, which is twenty feet front, one hundred feet deep, and three stories high. The building is very substantial, and the machinery new and of the most improved patterns. This mill, with two burs, is capable of turning out at least one hundred barrels of flour per day, and grinding four hundred bushels of corn in ten hours. This improvement cost about \$20,000, and is a great advantage to the city. Mr. Van Seggern contemplates enlarging his house and increasing his facilities very soon, as he is unable, with his present capacity, to supply the demand for flour and meal.

Mr. Bernard Guy will have completed in three weeks a new flouring and grist mill, on Main street, between Floyd and Preston, which will be capable of turning out three hundred barrels of flour per day, and grinding at least four hundred bushels of corn. The machinery, which is furnished by Messrs. Ainslie, Cochran & Co., is new and of the most improved style. M. Jabez G. Kirker, the efficient millwright, superintends the work. The entire cost of the building and machinery will be about \$25,000.

FALL PLOWING.—The fall is the time to plow land that is pretty well run. Especially is this case where clay predominates. In such case the plow should be run an inch or two deeper than usual. This should not be neglected, as the soil thrown up from below is the original soil, and has the strength of the top-soil ere it became exhausted. This will be like a coat of manure, the frost and the rains having the effect to decompose and mellow and prepare the soil thus thrown up. It needs the elements to prepare it. The sun the succeeding summer finishes what the frost failed to do. A coat of manure worked into the top-soil would aid this operation—but it will do well without the manure.

This plan (of plowing deeper) has another advantage; it increases the soil—the available soil for growth. It is equivalent to sub-soiling to a small degree—so that two important points are reached at one operation, and the extra outlay is only a little more horse power—not necessarily an additional horse. So there is no interference with this plan; no extra expense; it is simply adjusting your clevis pin.—[Rural World.]

THE BUTTER-MAKER'S GOLDEN RULE. The great secret in butter-making, it seems, consists in attending to the following points:

1. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk—milk obtained on rich old pastures, free of weeds.
2. Settling the milk in a moist, untainted atmosphere, and keeping it at an even temperature while the cream is rising.
3. Proper management in churning.
4. Washing out the buttermilk thoroughly, and working so as not to injure the grain.
5. Thorough and even incorporation of the salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean and well made.

Cleanliness in all the operations is of imperative necessity.

Judgment and experience in manipulating the cream and working the butter must of course be used.

JOSEPH MITCHELL,

Manufacturer of

STEAM BOILERS,

LARD TANKS,

WATER TANKS,

BANK VAULTS, &c.

MAIN STREET,

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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JOS. W. MORRILL. GEO. WORTHINGTON

Successors to

J. W. Morrill & Co.,

Successors to

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

SADDLERY,

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SADDLERY HARDWARE,

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\$90 A MONTH!

AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles,

A just out. Address O. T. CAREY,

167 1/2 City Building, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.

LAST SCRAPS, by

17 1/4 F. W. MERR.

Millinery Goods.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS

AND

VARIETIES!

B

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O

S

We take pleasure in advising you of our preparations for the coming season, and of our intention not only to display as large a stock as we usually have done, but to make all the other various additions that experience teaches us is necessary to make a complete assortment. Within the last two weeks we have received some heavy

shipments of Ribbons, and before the 1st of September we will have a full line of heavy Oil-Boiled Ribbons of our own importation, direct from Europe. Every piece will bear our own brand, and measure twelve yards without any exception. We are also receiving a complete line of Bonnet Materials to match the Ribbons, as well as all the other specials on a milliner's catalogue.

We have made arrangements with the leading importers and manufacturers of Dress Trimmings to send us samples in advance and allow us the earliest selections on arrival.

We advised you last spring that we had previously considered it sufficient to compete with any wholesale millinery house OUT of New York, but on reaching

that, we saw it took but a short step to plant our standard beside any house in the Empire City. We planted it there, and we know we can maintain it for the following reasons:

1st. Because we know there is not a jobbing house in New York that can buy any cheaper than ourselves, and to be their equal in securing bargains and specialties, we have secured the unskilled attention of an experienced New York buyer.

2d. Because the difference between their expenses and ours would more than pay express charges on our goods between there and here.

3d. Because of the well-understood fact that all the New York jobbers expect to make a certain amount of bad debts every season—and the scattered and far distant localities of their customers render this unavoidable—consequently

they are obliged to add these anticipated losses to the cost of their goods, and make all responsible customers pay their part.

We repeat, therefore, that we are able to duplicate Eastern bills at Eastern rates, and any responsible milliner or merchant who finds it in-

convenient to leave home and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will not only charge the goods at Eastern rates, but they can depend on our selections; besides we will allow them the privilege of immediately return-

ing any they think undesirable at our expense. The substantial good will of our customers, the favors shown us by the merchants of Main street, and the letters of satisfaction from those

whose orders we have filled, give us every encouragement to renew our efforts to retain their good wishes, and promise only what we are able to maintain. With thanks we are,

Very respectfully,

HAIRD BROS.

P. S.—As we can go into either cellar or garret and trace the majority of bad stock in straw goods to too early purchases, we intend buying cautiously in that line till about the 10th of September, when the season's styles are generally established. Our stock in everything else will be complete by the 1st of September, and we will have a sufficient supply of Straw Goods for all demands.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 25 1f

Millinery Goods.

FALL, - - - - - 1866.

TO THE

SOUTHERN MILLINERY TRADE!

WE shall have this season our usually complete stock of everything needed by a Milliner, as well as many fine imported goods sold by merchants generally.

OUR STOCK OF

Velvet,

Taffeta,

Belting,

Trimming

and Bonnet

Ribbons,

Is always large and of the best brands, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We buy for cash, and desire to continue to do so, and will therefore offer every inducement we can to CASH BUYERS.

CANNON & BYERS,

aug 25 1f No. 101 Main street.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE Kentucky School of Medicine and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, and Public Hygiene.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.

H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

L. J. FRAZEE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs and Rectum.

J. A. HELLAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorships in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Embodied in this arrangement was the understanding that the graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the *ad eundem* degree of the University, and shall receive the Diploma thereof free of charge to them at any regular commencement.

The fee for the full course of Lectures is \$105; Matriculation \$5; Demonstrator's \$10; Graduation fee \$25.

For any information which may be desired address

seps 1f Prof. J. W. BENSON,

Dean of the Faculty.

FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,

Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Washington Street,

Above First.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Communications.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
"A New Railroad Enterprise."

Under the above caption the Courier, of Tuesday, in a very sensible and forcible article, indorses the proposition of Dr. P. B. McGowan, of Princeton, Ky., to the managers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and to the business men and capitalists of Louisville, to build a branch railroad from Elizabethtown "through the counties of Hardin, Grayson, Ohio, McLean, Mechenburg, Hopkins, Caldwell, Crittenden and Lyon, and, after crossing the Cumberland river, striking on either for Paducah or Columbus." We are convinced that no railroad project that has yet been presented to our business men deserves more careful consideration at their hands than this one. A region of country rich in agricultural resources, right at our doors, is anxious to pour its inexhaustible wealth at our feet if we will help them to surmount the natural barriers that intervene between us. A trade which, if once secured by convenient means of access, could never be wrested from us, and sufficient in extent to more than double the present commerce of the city is the price they offer for our assistance. We have been too much given to lifting up our eyes and looking afar off for railroad and business connections, when a little reflection would have suggested the propriety of developing and harvesting the resources of our own State. While we have been straining every nerve to extend our business and railroad connections to other and distant States, our competitors across the river have been reopening richer harvests right under our noses that naturally and geographically and socially belonged to us, and which we might just as well as not have gathered. We must have that Green river trade, and we must have better access to it than slack water navigation affords. We want the coal so long promised by railroad projectors, and which we know lies in prolific abundance along this route, and we want it right away. Nothing but the lack of certain and abundant supplies of coal at a reasonable price now stands in the way of our becoming the great manufacturing center of the Southwest. We sincerely trust the proposition will be met with the promptness and cordiality that it so richly deserves, and that before another twelve months rolls around we may receive our supplies of fuel from the coal-fields of Kentucky, instead of those of Pennsylvania. B.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
Indigo.

This is one of the most important and valuable articles of commerce. As a pigment, or dye-stuff, it might be considered, for various purposes in the arts, indispensable. It was, from a very early period, produced in India, from whence its name is derived. In the attempt to make it an article of trade from that country laws were enacted in Holland, France and England, in the latter half of the sixteenth century, prohibiting its importation, in consequence of its interfering with the trade of a dye-stuff known as wood, which was extensively used at that time, and in place of which indigo, on account of its superior quality, was rapidly being substituted. The coloring principle of the indigo plant, or of *indigofera*, is obtained from the leaves through the process of fermentation and oxidation. There are some sixty species of this genus. It grows to a height of four or five, or even six feet, terminating in a bushy stem from a root about one-fourth of an inch thick, and a foot in length. The leaves are pinnate or feathered, and the flower not unlike the blossom of the bean or pea. The seed is sown in March. Before the plants have reached their full height they are cut, placed into large cisterns filled with water, and through the process of fermentation the indigo particles are obtained in the form of a precipitate. It passes through several other processes before ready for shipment. There are several qualities of indigo. The best is known as the Bengal, and is shipped from Calcutta. There are, however, qualities, obtained from South America, in Guatemala and Caracas, which are considered equal to the best Bengal. The total value of imports of this article in the United States reached, in 1858, nearly one million of dollars. The imports into England and France amounted to about six millions. The natural advantages of the Southern States for producing this crop are considered by many quite equal to those of India, and there is no doubt its cultivation could be made a profitable undertaking. B. M.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
To the Christian Churches in Kentucky.

At the last annual meeting of the Kentucky Christian Missionary Society it was unanimously determined to call upon all the Christian churches in the State to make contributions in the month of November, for the benefit of our brethren in the Southern States. It is designed, first, to supply their evangelic wants, and second, to furnish suffering brethren with the necessities of life. It is hoped that the officers of every

church, whose eyes fall on this notice, will attend without failure to this call of suffering humanity. Remember, brethren, that we are endeavoring to restore primitive Christianity, and the primitive Christians were noticed for the promptness with which they contributed to the relief of their needy brethren, both at home and abroad. See Acts iv, 32, 36, xi, 27, 30, Ro. xv, 25, 26. And remember the words of the Apostle John, "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother hath need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

Let every Church make a contribution in money, and send it immediately to our treasurer, John G. Allen, Lexington, Ky. In addition to this, let all who are conveniently situated for shipping breadstuffs also make a contribution of this kind. When ready to make shipments, inform the undersigned, who will furnish the names of proper parties to whom shipments may be made.

GEO. W. ELLEY,
Pres't Ky. Christian Missionary Society.
S. W. MCGARVEY, Rec. Sec'y.
All newspapers throughout Kentucky will please copy the above for the benefit of the suffering.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
STATISTICS OF KENTUCKY.

Gallatin County.

WARSAW, KY., Sept. 31, 1866.
Messrs. Editors: In compliance with your printed circular letter, I have time to give you a brief statement of facts only in regard to our county (Gallatin), from which I hope you may be able to gather such information as will serve your purpose so far as it is concerned. Gallatin county, lying on the Ohio river, embraces only a small territory, and interspersed with many hills or bluffs, though it shares largely of beautiful and fertile valleys, which are not lost sight of by the industrious and persevering farmer. According to the assessor's book, returned last spring to the county clerk's office, it contains 58,282 acres of land, which, according to the same source of information, is valued at \$1,119,610, or about \$19 per acre. The list of agricultural products for last year is not so large as it was for years before the war, only yielding 227,000 bushels of corn, 17,000 bushels of wheat, 2,700 tons of hay, and a small amount of tobacco. Warsaw, the county seat, is situated on the river, and contains about 800 inhabitants. It is the only town of note in the county. It also contains one high school, known as the "Warsaw Male and Female Academy," and at present two common schools. It contains three Christian churches: Methodist, Rev. — Dulaney, pastor; Baptist, no pastor; Reformer or Campbellite, Elder Benjamin Liller, pastor. There is also a Roman Catholic church being erected upon a most beautiful site in the suburbs of the town, and will, we think, be completed during the present year. Besides the Warsaw post-office, there are only three others, viz: Sugar Creek, Napoleon and Bramlette. Messrs. John J. Landram, H. J. Abbott, R. L. Graves and J. Critt. Kurnish are attorneys at law. The post-office address of each is Warsaw.

Much might be said respecting the history of the county, but I have not time to investigate. At the beginning of the war Warsaw became the theater of a conflict between some half dozen Home Guards and a posse of about fifteen men gathered together by one Captain Rudd, for the Confederate army. The latter came into town by night and attempted to seize some State guns previously used by the Home Guards, by whom the rebel recruits were met and repulsed with a loss of one or two killed and several wounded. No casualties on the side of the Home Guards except that one man was slightly wounded.

WM. M. SIMPSON.
[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
AUGUSTA, KY., Oct. 8, 1866.

To the People of Bourbon County:
It is with pleasure that the officers of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society tender to the citizens of Paris and the people of Bourbon county, our cordial thanks for the great interest they have manifested, and for the munificent hospitality; and in the same connection they desire to express their warmest thanks to the President and Directors of the Bourbon County Association for the valuable aid, cordial co-operation and sympathy which has been so spontaneously given, in making the eighth Annual Exhibition one of the best ever in the State. Our thanks are also due to the members of the press for the report of the exhibition each day.

This but faintly conveys our appreciation of the fraternal feeling which has animated the whole surrounding country. In this way, and in many other ways, the Agricultural Society repays the time, labor and money expended in organizing and carrying it on. Let the present local associations be sustained wherever they exist! Let new ones be founded wherever they judiciously can be! And let that general association, the State Society, whose aim to unite them all in one fellowship, one bond of sympathy, one determination of mutual

support, and one system of annual statements of the conduct of their officers and the condition of agriculture in their several localities, must sooner or later be crowned with success. Let this society receive again the assistance of the State, as heretofore, if not a permanent endowment.
L. J. BRADFORD,
President Ky. State Ag. Society.

J. E. MONTGOMERY. J. CROZIER.
LOUISVILLE

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
NO. 93 GREEN STREET.

Opposite Custom-house,
MANUFACTURERS of every description of iron-work, bank-doors, jail-work, prison cells, fire and burglar-proof safes of all sizes, safes for steamboats, &c. Also, special attention paid to the manufacture of every description and pattern of wrought and cast-iron railings, verandahs, balconies, window-shutters, sash, roofs, joist, anchors, bridges, grating, stair cases, trusses, screw bolts, &c.
oct13 tf MONTGOMERY, CROZIER & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS! CAPS!

STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS

218 Main Street,

Second door East of Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS!

Also all grades and styles
Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps, Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats, all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs, all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock. Particular attention paid to filling orders.
Jan20 ly

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

TIME, 35 HOURS THROUGH.

LOW RATES!

THIS LINE is now organized for business, and will receive freight on and after Saturday, August 25, for Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate places. Through Bills of Lading and guaranteed rates given to Memphis and all way points. Favorable rates will be made to
LITTLE ROCK, DEWALL'S BLUFF, AUGUSTA, VICKSBURG, White and Lower Mississippi Rivers. Memphis freight train leaves the depot of L. & N. R. R. Co. at 6 o'clock P. M. This freight will be ready for delivery at Memphis on the morning of the second day following.
S. VAN ALSTINE,
General Freight Agent.
sep29 tf

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

FROM APRIL 29, 1866, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Departures—For Lexington, 6:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Lagrange, 5:15 P. M.
Arrivals—From Lexington, 10:35 A. M., 7:00 P. M. Lagrange, 8:10 A. M.
HENRY STEFFEE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
sep29 tf

CIDER MILLS.

WE have in store, which we are selling manufacturer's prices,

Improved Buckeye Cider Mill,
Improved Kentucky "
Improved American "
Improved Males "

PITKINS, WIARD & CO.

WHEELER'S

IMPROVED.

WATER-DRAWER

THIS is acknowledged, by all who have used it, to be the simplest and best invention yet discovered for drawing water. With it you always have cool water in summer, and it never freezes in winter. Single covered water-drawers, complete, \$17.
PITKINS, WIARD & CO.

Hats and Caps.

HATS! CAPS!

AND

LADIES' FURS

WE are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to Country and City Merchants at EASTERN PRICES, FOR CASH, or on short time to prompt dealers.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Prather & Smith,

160 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ap7 tf (sep 22)

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

Straw Goods!

No. 238,

Northwest Corner Fifth and Main Streets, up Stairs,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us in business Mr. JOSEPH A. HUFFAKER, late salesman in our house, in the wholesale Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, the style of the firm to be Thompson, Edelen & Co.
JULY 1, 1866. THOMPSON & EDELEN.

R. W. THOMPSON. R. H. EDELEN. J. HUFFAKER

THOMPSON, EDELEN & CO.

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 269 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1866. WHOLESALE 1866.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS!

HEETER AND CHAUDOIN,

198 Main Street,

Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats;

Men's Panama and Leghorn Hats;

Men's Palm Leaf Hats;

Ladies' and Misses' Hoods;

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats;

In great variety. Merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying.
HEETER & CHAUDOIN,
198 Main street.
my12 tf

Hotels.

HYNES HOUSE,

BARDSTOWN, KY.,

F. G. MURPHY, AGT.

PROPRIETOR.

aug25 1m

UNITED STATES

HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Most centrally located.)

STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO.

August 18—6m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS HANDSOME HOTEL was built by the City of Frankfort, at an expense of \$140,000, and having recently purchased it, we are determined that its accommodations shall be commensurate with the vast expense of its erection. It has been recently re-furnished and re-painted, and every thing about it is as fresh as upon the day of its completion. As a summer residence for Southern families, we can offer peculiar advantages, as we draw our supplies from the farmers who produce them, and know they are fresh, and not from hawksters and middlemen, who frequently use most unwholesome adulterations. Our cuisine is under the charge of skillful cooks, and we will spare neither expense nor pains to supply our table with every delicacy of the season, and to make it agreeable to the most fastidious taste.
The society of Frankfort is refined and intelligent, and the healthfulness of the city is proverbial. There are the best of schools for both boys and girls, and churches of almost every Christian denomination. There are beautiful drives and walks in every direction, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty. Frankfort is but three hours by rail from Louisville, and trains pass to and from that place four times daily.
Our terms shall be as liberal as such accommodations can be furnished anywhere, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of our guests. We pledge ourselves to devote an unremitting effort for the accommodation of families boarding in our Hotel; and for our ability and disposition to do so, we refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen, now residing in Frankfort:
Col. S. B. Churchill, of St. Louis;
Jno. T. Gray, Esq., late of Baltimore, Md.;
Major H. Evans, late of Vicksburg, Miss.;
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.;
Maj. Jno. B. Major, Frankfort, Ky.;
Col. M. Johnson, Lake Washington, Miss.;
Maj. J. Alex. Grant, Jackson, Miss.;
Philip Swigert, Frankfort, Ky.;
Col. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.;
Jno. B. Temple, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.;
S. I. M. Major, Editor Frankfort Yeoman;
H. I. Todd, Frankfort, Ky.
GRAY & SAFFELL.

aug11 2m

New Wholesale

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

290 MAIN STREET,

South side, between Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM CROMLEY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PAPER,

OF ALL KINDS,

Bonnet Boards,

Binder's Boards, Card Boards,

ENVELOPS,

Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING had nearly twenty years' experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases.
Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.

Highest market price in Cash paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

GUNPOWDER!

WILLIAM CROMLEY,

Agent for the sale of

ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER

No. 290 Main Street,

BET'N SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of

Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse

Always on hand and for sale.

nov25 tf

BRADSHAW & BRO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Have removed to the

Northeast Cor. Bullitt and Main Streets,

Over the Citizen's Bank,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

FEMALE GOATS.

HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE AND COMMON
H for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office.
joe1 tf

Clothing.

C. G. JONES. PRESS. H. TAPP. J. H. LEATHERS.

REMOVAL.

JONES & TAPP,

Wholesale Clothiers!

HAVE removed from No. 200 South side Main to Nos. 259 and 261 North side of Main near Seventh street, in the

National Express Building.

We now have four of the most spacious and elegant rooms in the South and West—each floor measuring 5,000 square feet—making a grand total of 20,000 square feet of flooring on which to do business. We will be in daily receipt of

NEW GOODS,

and invite our friends and the trade to call and examine our stock and premises.
jy14 tf

REMOVAL.

KAHN & WOLF,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW

STORE HOUSE,

NO. 370 MAIN ST.

SOUTH SIDE.

A Few Doors Below Seventh.

Where they will be happy to see their old friends and customers, and the trade generally. Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufacturing their Goods in Philadelphia under the superintendence of one of the firm, give them facilities in business unsurpassed by any house in the West.

They are now receiving from their Manufactory a large and varied stock, adapted to the Spring and summer trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern Markets.

MANUFACTORY, NO. 23 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

KAHN & WOLF.

June 23 3m

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JOBBERS

OF FINE

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Cor. Sixth and Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactory, 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY

and School of Practical Medicine and Surgery,

Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLINICAL and Dissecting Instruction given

daily throughout the entire year.

For Circular, address, J. P. WHITE, M. D.,

THEOS. P. S. WHITE, M. D.,

Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy and Surgery.

JOHN GOODYEN, M. D.,

Obstetrics and the Science and Practice of Medicine.

E. R. PALMER, M. D.,
Physiology and Materia Medica.
C. E. DUNN, D. D.,
Dental Surgery.
aug25 tf

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

H. M. MCCARTY..... } EDITORS.
J. H. TURNER..... }
Occasionally assisted in the various departments
by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
PROF. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil and
Applied Sciences.
ISAAC S. TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, KY.
SATURDAY, - - - OCTOBER 27, 1866.

Facts to be Remembered.

That the Industrial and Commercial Gazette is the only paper in Louisville, or in Kentucky, devoted exclusively to the interests of the Merchant, Manufacturer and Farmer.

That there are sixty Main-street merchants who take from twenty-five to one hundred copies, and mail them to their Southern and Western customers.

That this paper goes to every Southern State, and to almost every county and parish in every Southern State.

That over three thousand Southern and Western retail dealers receive this paper regularly.

That the Gazette is the recognized organ of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society and of the State Horticultural and Pomological Society.

That our circulation is considerably greater than that of any other weekly paper in Kentucky.

OUR COMMERCIAL REPORTS.—We need not call the attention of country merchants, or others interested, to the fullness and accuracy of our market reports. We know that they are read and appreciated, and that this department of our paper alone is worth the subscription price. Our reporter is one of the best informed and most reliable commercial writers of this city, and his weekly reports are made up with special reference to the requirements of the Southern and Western dealers. They will also be found valuable to the farmer, planter and general reader.

"Consistency, thou art a Jewel."

We wish to call the attention of some of our Southern merchants to one or two simple facts, and, in order to do that, we are compelled to "speak right out in meetin'," but hope we shall give no offense. We shall not probably hurt anybody we do not hit. It is a tolerably well understood fact that Northern men of radical proclivities, who embark in the retail business in the South, are not particularly popular with Southern merchants, and instances have occurred when gentlemen of the latter class have openly expressed surprise not unmingled with indignation that their customers should so liberally patronize those who connived at and approved, if they did not actually assist in, the illegitimate and lawless measures which finally overthrew their cherished institutions. Now the plain supposition would be that these patriotic gentlemen would soon to do similar acts themselves, and yet some of them have actually passed right through Nashville and Memphis and Louisville, and gone up North to purchase their stock of goods, when jobbers at either of those points, we doubt not—at Louisville we know—would gladly have duplicated any bill they bought further East. We ask it as a favor of our Southern readers to suggest this matter quietly and pleasantly to those who have apparently overlooked it, and it may lead to a more consistent "walk and conversation" in that particular.

Our object in alluding to this matter may be a selfish one, for we would hesitate at no honorable means to promote the prosperity of our city, but we protest against its being regarded as political. All we ask of our Southern merchants is that they measure their customer's corn in their own half-bushels. As we have said on previous occasions, we do not ask, and our merchants do not ask, that any discriminations be made in favor of Louisville, to the detriment of the interests of the Southern dealer; but all things being equal we think preference should be given by Southern merchants to their friends over their enemies. They should at least tarry awhile in our market and see if what we say is not true, that our Louisville jobbers will duplicate any bill purchased at any Northern city.

We direct attention to the card of Stites & Bullitt, to be found in our advertising columns. They are gentlemen who have few peers in our midst, either as lawyers or statesmen. They have both occupied, with marked distinction, the highest judicial offices of our Commonwealth, and their popularity, professionally, politically and socially, is such as to insure them an enviable practice.

A SPLENDID EDIFICE.—The new Lutheran church, on Market and Clay streets, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and when finished will be a great ornament to the city. The slate roof, one in common use in the old countries, is to be used in the covering of the building.

Woolen Factories.

This branch of manufactures is becoming of great importance to our State, and we are always glad to see new resources of this character added to the strength, wealth and independence of Kentucky. The loom has been too much neglected in the South as a source of true independence and of industrial progress. It is the greatest appendage to the value of the steam engine ever invented, and since its first introduction has revolutionized the world. The Arab in the desert forms his caftan from the produce of the looms of Massachusetts, and the cotton goods of our country now fairly compete with those made in over-crowded cities of China. Much has been eloquently said and intensely written on the subject of manufactures, but the South has been slow to follow good advice in this particular. We need great quantities of the coarser grades of woolen goods for plantation use, and it is only a few years since we have become in any degree self-supplying. In Kentucky as much has been done, we believe, by Mr. S. Brownell, of our city, as all other persons combined. He has erected five or six mills and set between ninety and one hundred looms in operation in various parts of the State. He superintended the construction of the factory at one time owned and put in successful operation by L. Richardson, Esq., which we noticed some time ago, and he finished another fine building, the Hope Woolen Factory, at the corner of Jefferson and Campbell streets. This is three stories high, 105 feet front, and 35 deep, with engine room back. It contains 26 looms, two sets of 48-inch carders, and two spinning jacks. They are turning out about four thousand yards of cloth per week. These fabrics are all of the most desirable quality, and the woolen material comes from all parts of the country, even as far as New Mexico. We invite the attention of Southern business men to this means of supplying their wants in our city, and can assure them that they will find the Hope Mills brand will carry its own commendation with its trade mark.

One of the editors of this paper has been wearing for some months past a suit of clothes manufactured at the mills of Brownell & Co., and not only here, but in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, it was commended for the excellency of material and beauty of color.

The Confederate Debt.

We see in the daily papers a very sensible letter from a former fellow-citizen, Hon. Blanton Duncan, addressed to the London Morning Post, on the subject of the Confederate debt. What he says is certainly true—there is no Confederate debt, that is binding. The debt has never matured. It was conditioned to be paid "two years after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States." Those who took the bonds took them with the full knowledge of this condition, and were careful to charge a heavy per cent. for the hazard. Now that it has gone against them, they have no right to complain either of the South or of the United States. It is certainly not our business to pay the losses of speculators who gambled in such stocks to our detriment, and not the business of the Southern States to pay debts not due.—Mr. Duncan's letter, we think, very effectually settles the Radical cry of an intention of the Conservatives to assume the Confederate debt. Those Northerners who fear the South will soon be rich enough to pay its portion of the Federal debt and the Confederate also are needlessly alarmed.

The Frankfort Postmaster.

Dr. James G. Hatchett has received the appointment of Postmaster at Frankfort, in the place of William A. Gaines, resigned. We made the acquaintance of Dr. Hatchett whilst at Washington some weeks since, and from his deportment and conversation we judge him to be a worthy gentleman and good business man. In politics Dr. H. is a Democrat. He approved the Philadelphia platform of August 14, 1866, and the restoration policy of President Johnson. He is what is called a Conservative Union man. He served four years in the Union Army, commencing as Surgeon in the 10th Kentucky, and filling successively the positions of Brigade Surgeon, Medical Director of a Corps and of a Department. At the close of his services in the Army he was brevetted Lieut. Colonel for "faithful services" in his Department.

We don't consider that Dr. H.'s politics make him any the better or worse Postmaster, and only mention his status as an item of news.

One million of dollars' worth of cattle is on its way East from Texas. Cattle are selling in that State at only five dollars per head. If they are all as much diseased as some brought lately into Kentucky, they are dear at any price.

"KIND WORDS" is the name of a very worthy little Sunday-school paper, published at Greenville, S. C., by the Baptist denomination.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

We have only within the last few days had leisure to examine the report of the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for the year ending June 30, 1866, and are gratified at its very satisfactory exhibit. Every stockholder should read this report, as well as the accompanying one of Mr. Fink, the able and zealous Superintendent. It seems, from the reports, that the damages inflicted upon the road during the war amounted to the sum of \$689,512 39.

GROSS EARNINGS.	
From main stem.....	\$2,890,276 01
From Lebanon Branch.....	121,265 85
From Memphis Branch.....	164,901 95
From Barlow Branch.....	10,563 25
Incidentals.....	37,122 13
Total earnings.....	\$3,114,129 47
Total expenses.....	1,551,134 70
Net earnings, 50 65-100 per cent.	

The road was opened to Nashville November 1, 1859. The total receipts to June 30, 1860 (six months), amounted to \$303,941 85. For the same time in 1866 (six months), \$932,109 38, or 207 per cent. of the earnings of 1860; or for twelve months an increase of 182 per cent. over the same time in 1858-60. This exhibit shows the vast benefit this road has been to the trade of our city, presuming that she has been benefitted in a ratio equal to that of the road. This is certainly a fair inference. How much the country on and near the road has been benefitted by the opening up of new interests, encouraging new enterprises, developing mineral resources, enhancing the value of land, &c., can only be counted by millions. The most sanguine friends of the road hardly expected such results in so short a time.

Mails in Southern Kentucky.

The shameful indisposition of the Government authorities at Washington to accommodate a very large section of Southern Kentucky with postal facilities is the cause of much complaint and justly reprehensible. The condition of Allen county, of which Scottsville is the shire town, is peculiarly unfortunate in this respect. Efforts have been repeatedly made for the establishment of mail communication between Scottsville and either Franklin or Bowling Green, but all have proven unsuccessful. At present all the mails are carried by private conveyance from Franklin, in Simpson county, a distance of twenty-five miles. This entails a heavy and unnecessary expense upon a few citizens. Allen county deserves some consideration at the hands of the "powers that be." She pays a yearly tax of \$10,000 to the Government, and in the late war contributed between 900 and 1000 soldiers to the Federal army.

The above appeared in a morning paper some days since. We have reason to know that "the Governmental authorities at Washington" have every disposition, and are making every effort, to accommodate not only Southern Kentucky, but all parts of the Southern country, with postal facilities. If complaints of evils were sent on directly to the Post Office Department, or to some accredited agent, the remedy might be obtained much sooner than by making loose and exaggerated charges in the newspapers.

Mr. R. A. Shrader has built a very valuable house on the site of the old Brook street tavern, corner of Main and Brook streets, containing two large business rooms, each twenty-six feet front, eighty-two feet deep, and three stories high. The corner room is occupied by R. A. Shrader & Co., commission merchants, on the first floor, and the upper stories will be opened during the present week by Mr. Shrader as a bonded warehouse, which will be one of the best in the city. The adjoining house is occupied by Messrs. Greve, Buhrlage & Co. as ware and sale rooms for their fine parlor furniture. There are no better business houses of the same capacity in the city than these. We estimate the cost of this improvement at \$25,000.

MANUFACTURING ITEM.—The Pacific Mill of Lawrence is said to be the largest single mill in the United States. It manufactures delaines, cassimeres, lawns and challies, and employs a capital stock of \$2,500,000. The mill is 800 feet long, 70 feet wide, and employs 25 sets of woolen cards, 112,000 spindles, 2000 looms, 3000 hands, and consumes nearly 1100 tons of cotton, 520 tons of wool, 6200 tons of coal, 10,000 gallons of oil, and 225 tons of starch in making 18,720,000 yards of goods per annum. A printing department is connected with it, which occupies a mill 920 feet long, and employs 20 printing machines, 530 hands, and prints 25,000,000 yards of goods per year; this department consumes 1500 tons of coal, 300 barrels of flour, and about \$500,000 worth of drugs and dyes.

The Journal announces the appointment of one of the editors of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, of this city, as Special Mail Agent "for the Eastern portion of Kentucky." We understand the appointment is for the Southern regions of Tennessee. We fully concur with the Journal in "applauding the Government for having made so excellent an appointment." The appointee is one of the oldest newspaper editors in the State, and a gentleman who has the respect and confidence of all parties.—*Courier.*

GALIGNANT'S Messenger, of the 19th ult., says: Most unfavorable accounts of the vintage are being received from the wine-growing countries of Burgundy and the center of France.

Gas for Less Than Nothing.

If the following statement taken from the London Star contains no more than the truth, the occupation of gas companies must soon terminate, nor need there be any further wrangling about making contracts with gas companies:

There is at present to be seen at 16 Newton street, High Holborn, an extraordinary simple little contrivance, by which it is shown that gas light, about the cost of which and the grievances connected with which, so much has lately been said, can be manufactured for positively less than nothing. The discoverer of this latest gas manufacturing improvement is Mr. Russell, a gentleman well known in the world of ingenuity as a patentee of several remarkably useful and publicly beneficial inventions. If Mr. Russell's new gas possesses half the advantages he claims for it, and which he certainly seems to prove very clearly at his temporary works in Newton street, it will create a revolution in our present means of producing artificial light, of an extensive character. Visitors to the temporary works at Newton street will find that he is able to extract gas from vegetable substances which, up to the present, have been treated as utterly useless, and which, better still, after producing the gas, becomes matter of cash-convertible value; so that the more of the new gas one manufactures and consumes the greater advantage it will be to him pecuniarily. If this is so, it only remains for us to come to the happy conclusion that we can light our houses with gas for less than nothing. Added to this startling agreeable peculiarity, Mr. Russell claims for his "new light," much superiority in a variety of ways, over the gas at present in general use. Among them are its freedom from offensive smell, its cleanliness, in throwing off less carbon in the form of smoke or soot; its innocuous qualities, being perfectly free from sulphur; the ease with which it can be adapted for domestic purposes, by the rapidity and absence of complication in the generation of the gas, the only thing necessary to enable a private family to make their own gas without burning more coal than is necessary for their ordinary cooking operations, being one of Mr. Russell's geometrical ranges—not a very expensive article; and its illuminating powers, which, being a pure white pleasant light, is said to be three times greater than the coal gas distributed to the public. The appliances necessary for the manufacture of this wonderfully cheap gas are remarkable for their simplicity and cheapness. The production of the gas by Mr. Russell's process seems to be plain and effectual enough. The only secret which Mr. Russell keeps to himself is the exact nature of the refuse matter, by which he is enabled to produce such brilliant results. This part of the discovery will, of course, remain the property of the patentee. At all events, the discovery seems to be an exceedingly important one, and the testing experiments to which the attention of the public are invited is very interesting.

Business Notices.

Haynes, Neel & Co.

We would call the attention of country merchants to the large and desirable stock of notions and fancy goods, now in store and for sale by Messrs. Haynes, Neel & Co., 241 Main street. Their stock of goods is now as full and complete as at any time during the season. They have one of the largest and most desirable stocks of woolen goods to be found in this market. They earnestly solicit an examination of their stock, being well satisfied that they can meet the wants of all who may favor them with a call. They have never been better prepared to offer inducements to the trade, in the way of full stock, desirable and seasonable goods, than at the present time. They have just received a large lot of Ward's paper collars.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—The publishers of the Galaxy, the new fortnightly magazine, announce that they will give to each purchaser of the number of that magazine for November 1st, which is now ready, a handsomely illustrated pamphlet book of 165 octavo pages, containing the first twenty-six chapters of "The Claverings," Anthony Trollope's latest and best novel. "The Claverings" is appearing in The Galaxy simultaneously with its publication in England, and will soon be completed. The book given away is equal in size and typography to novels which are ordinarily sold for 75 cents. The Galaxy for November 1st, with "The Claverings" extra, may be obtained at the leading newsdealers, or the magazine and the book will be sent by the publishers to any address on receipt of 30 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

S. G. DABNEY, of Ky. E. BASYE, of Ky.
W. F. RAY, of Tenn.

REAMER & DONOHUE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,

AND
FURS!!

255 Main St., North Side,
SECOND DOOR BELOW SEVENTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Attention is called to our full stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Furs, just from the manufacturers, which we offer to the South and West at the LOWEST PRICES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
JOB M. REAMER,
J. C. DONOHUE.

We are receiving one of the largest and best assorted stocks of the latest styles, as well as standard goods, ever brought to this market.

New Advertisements.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS!

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.,

Marble Works and Studio
In Carrara, Italy,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mons. Charles Bullett, Sculptor,
(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

STATUES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
Tablets, Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels,
&c., &c.,

Executed from the best designs and
choice Italian Marble. Also,

Granite Work,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OFFICE—NO. 311 GREEN STREET,
Between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office and Warerooms in St. Louis, on
Olive, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
Orders received at either point promptly
attended to. oc27 tr

HOPE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

77 1-2 Fourth Street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$200,000!!
ACCUMULATED " \$263,265!!

INSURES AGAINST
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
LIGHTNING AND TORNADO.

OFFICERS:
JUDGE ALVIN DUVALL, President.
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer.
J. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.
W. O. WATTS, General Agent.
oc27 [nov25 tr]

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS,

STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

The New Albany Rolling Mill,

BELFONT NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S
SAFES,

No. 247 West Main St.,

Between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO keep constantly on hand and for sale at
A lowest market rates a full supply of

AXLES, SPRINGS, NUTS, BOLTS,
WASHERS, SPIKES, RIVETS,
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
WAGON-MAKERS' MATERIAL,
PLOW SLABS, MOLD BOARDS,
PLOW HANDLES, BEAMS, &c.,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
OAKUM, MANILLA ROPE,
BRINLY PLOW PLATES,
COAL—In hhds. and by the car load.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scrap.

Miscellaneous.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINING 310
acres, situated five miles west of Bloomington,
Monroe county, Indiana, on reasonable
terms, if application is made soon.
For particulars address
JAMES M. HOWE,
Bloomington, Ind.,
Or apply to JOHN S. MOORE,
oc29 5t at Gardner & Co.'s, 136 Main street.

HENRY J. STITES. JOSHUA F. BULLITT.

STITES & BULLITT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

NO. 15 CENTER ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRACTICE in the Federal and State Courts in
Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at
Frankfort.
Attention given to the collection of debts
throughout the State. oc20 tr

H. S. BUCKNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE & FANCY

GOODS,

Is pleased to announce
to his customers and
the trade generally
that he has just opened
in his new and commodious

FRONT

BUILDING,

which is just erected, at
his old stand, in which
will be found the largest
stock in his line
west of the Allegheny
mountains.

No. 182 Main Street,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

oc29 [aug1 tr]

LATEST FASHIONS!



DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLIX

ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

THEY WILL not BEND or BREAK.
like the single springs, but will EVER PRE-
SERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL
SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts are
THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They com-
bine comfort, durability and economy with
that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made
the "DUPLIX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

Of the Fashionable World!

AT WHOLESALE

By the leading JOBBERS of this city.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive manu-
facturers.
Warerooms and Office, No. 67 Chambers and
79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

CAUTION.

To guard against imposition, be particular to
notice that skirts offered as DUPLIX have the
red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex
Elliptic Skirt Springs" upon the waistband—none
other are genuine. Also notice that each hoop
will admit a pin being passed through the center,
thus proving that there are two springs
braded together therein, which is the secret of
their superior strength and flexibility.
oc20 [oct13] [jy21 ly 5p]

Miscellaneous.

Liquidation of the Public Debt.

The present large excess of the income of the Government over its ordinary expenditures raises the question whether it is desirable to reduce the taxes or to continue the present rate of taxation and devote the large surplus of revenue to the liquidation of the public debt. During the year ending on the 1st October the debt was reduced \$171,610,755; and during the six months ending at the same date the immense aggregate of \$132,309,575 was paid off. The receipts from internal revenue are now averaging one million dollars per day, or say \$300,000,000 per annum; while the receipts from customs duties amount to half that sum in gold, making a total revenue of \$450,000,000 per annum. While these immense receipts continue, the Government must have an excess of revenue of \$175,000,000.

On all economical grounds, it is desirable that the revenue should be kept up and the debt liquidated, a result which, at this rate, could be accomplished in less than fifteen years. The perpetuation of national debts, by involving the perpetuation of taxation, have a direct tendency to repress industry and to place the community so burdened under disadvantages in competing with other countries. Still more serious is the objection that the administration of a complicated system of taxation diverts a large number of persons from productive employments to others which are a drag upon the commerce of the country; while, in a country like ours especially, the management of this branch of public affairs is apt to be attended with a large amount of corruption, tending to the depravation of the sense of justice among the people at large.

For these, among many reasons, it is desirable that national debts should be perpetuated no longer than is necessary upon the most imperative considerations. The most general reason for public debts being perpetuated is that the people generally would prove resistive under such a heavy taxation as would be required for their liquidation. In our case, this reason has, as yet, had no practical force. There is no general discontent at taxation, oppressive as it is. On the contrary, the people submit to the public burdens with a quiet acquiescence which has perhaps no parallel in the history of nations. And it is quite probable that this endurance would prove permanent when it was seen that the proceeds of the taxes were so largely devoted to removal of the debt, so that a large proportion of the present generation would live to enjoy the happiness of a country free from taxation. At least, it would seem to be wise to perpetuate the present policy so long as the people forbear to complain.

If the tax payers prudently should demand a reduction of taxation, there would then be a valid political reason for reducing the revenue to the amount necessary to cover simply the ordinary expenditures and the interest upon the debt. But until such a disposition appears, it is plainly the best course for the credit of the government, the ultimate commercial development of the country, and the ultimate happiness of our citizens, to keep up the taxes and steadily liquidate our national obligations. — *U.S. Economist.*

BOOT AND SHOE TAX.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a recent decision concerning the tax liability of boot and shoemakers who manufacture custom work, says that the recent law of Congress exempts any boot or shoemaker making boots or shoes to order as custom work only, whose work, exclusive of materials, does not exceed annually in value \$1,000. This is a conditional exemption from boot and shoemakers from taxation. The conditions are two. First, they must manufacture custom work only; and, second, the work, exclusive of the materials, must not exceed annually in value one thousand dollars. In order to determine the amount or value of work, exclusive of materials, the value or cost of the material is to be deducted from the sales' value of the boots or shoes manufactured. If the difference between these two sums is less than or only equal to \$1,000, the boot or shoemaker is exempt; but if it is more than \$1,000 he is taxable, and the extent of his liability is to be determined in the same manner as any other manufacturer under the provisions of section ninety-three. A boot or shoemaker claiming exemption under this provision of law as being engaged exclusively in the manufacture of custom work must be required to make monthly returns of products, sales, and value of materials used or consumed, if in the opinion of the Assessors there is a probability that he will exceed the limit of exemption; but no assessment is to be made until the limit of \$1,000 has been reached, even should the monthly rate of work, exclusive of materials, exceed eighty-three and one-third dollars. — *Boston Journal.*

We learn by a paragraph in the Journal that a member of the Louisville editorial corps has been appointed special mail agent for a portion of Kentucky. Our information is that the appointment is for Southern (not Eastern) Kentucky, and Southwest Tennessee. Some portions of this territory have been without mail facilities since the beginning of the war, and it is the desire of the Administration to afford these much-needed conveniences to the people of those sections. The agent chosen for the purpose is "the right man in the right place." We commend the appointment as one which will prove both proper and popular. — *Democrat.*

"OUTPOST" is the title of a novel, from an American pen, soon to be published by J. E. Tilton & Co. From a glance over the proof sheets we should judge it would make its mark. The freshness and originality of the style, incidents and characterization, show an unhesitating mind. The childhood of the heroine is represented with a mingled pathos and humor, such as we have not noticed in romance since Dickens' Little Nell and Mrs. Stowe's Eva. — *Boston Daily Evening Transcript.*

COTTON IN PERU.—A letter from Lima says cotton growing is rapidly increasing in that country. The climate being favorable, ample returns are obtained. Business is very active in Peru; new enterprises are daily initiated, and fortunes are easily made.

Commercial Department.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE, Thursday Evening, October 25, 1886.
The money market works close, not from any real stringency, but from a disposition on the part of the banks to accumulate good balances for the coming hog season. Rates of discount 10 to 12 per cent. No. 1 time bills. Street notes 12 to 15 per cent. New York Exchange is abundant and heavy, buying at 1-10 to 1-20 discount, and selling at par, being current figures.

Government bonds are scarcely so firm, though quotations are well maintained. Heavy purchases for European markets have advanced the old 5-20s to about 115, while the new bonds are quoted at 110 to 111. This difference has induced many holders of the old bonds to exchange them for the new, thereby realizing a profit of 4 per cent, and having bonds on hand ready better than the old, in the fact that they have a longer period to run, while in other particulars they are identical.

Gold is higher, owing to the political prospects, particularly to the troubles at Baltimore. Many look for lower prices after the interest on 5-20s, amounting to twenty-four million dollars, is paid, the first of November. Such will doubtless be the case, in the absence of any alarming political troubles. Very little coin is coming into this market at present, brokers buying at 100 to 101, and selling at 101 to 102, and shipping to that point, there being no demand here for it. Silver is bought at 92 to 93 cent. below gold, the inside figures being for 1/8 and 1/4.

We give the following quotations:
CORRECTED BY H. S. JULIAN & CO.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Five-twenty Coupons.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Ten-forty Coupons.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
U.S. Bonds.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Silver Dollars.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Silver Halves and Quarters.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Silver Dimes and Half Dimes.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Demands.....	100 1/2	101 1/2

	Buying.	Selling.
Old 5-20s.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
New 5-20s.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Old 7-30s.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
New 7-30s.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Ten-forties.....	115 1/2	116 1/2

	Buying.	Selling.
Compound Interest, June, 1884.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, July, 1884.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Aug., 1884.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Sept., 1884.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Oct., 1884.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Nov., 1884.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Dec., 1884.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Jan., 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Feb., 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, March, 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, April, 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, May, 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, June, 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, July, 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Aug., 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Sept., 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Oct., 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Nov., 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2
Compound Interest, Dec., 1885.....	115 1/2	116 1/2

In reviewing the past week's commercial record we are of the opinion, taking into consideration the advanced season, that the business transacted in general merchandise has been fully up to the expectations of dealers. The weather throughout the week has been favorable for out-door transactions and the movement of produce. The river continues in good stage, and regular packets are able to take out and return with full freights.

The fluctuations in the gold premium has had the effect of keeping alive in commercial circles those feelings of doubt and apprehension which have from the first exerted a depressing effect upon trade owing to the constant disturbance produced in values. The fierce contentions growing out of the elections, the malicious antagonism of the leading Radicals of the country toward President Johnson and his peaceful policy toward the South, the threats of impeachment which they are constantly making, together with many other questions of minor importance, are having the worst possible effect upon the business affairs of the country, and the future presents few features calculated to inspire hope of speedy improvement.

The New York Tribune, in a recent issue, publishes the following very just criticisms upon the financial condition of the country, which are well calculated to increase the doubts which are already widely entertained of the ability of those who have control of the Government to manage in a manner calculated to advance its prosperity. It says:

The commercial and financial horoscope of our country presages serious trouble. These are its leading features: 1. A political crisis, what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 2. A political crisis, what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 3. A political crisis, what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 4. A political crisis, what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 5. A political crisis, what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 6. A political crisis, what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 7. A political crisis, what is (with questionable propriety) called money, and (still more inaccurately) capital. 8. 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Groceries.

E. A. GARDNER.

C. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

196 Main Street,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,

SOUTH SIDE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb24 ly

GEO. W. MORRIS.

J. M. HEATH.

GEO. W. MORRIS,

WHOLESALE

GROCEER

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS,

No. 113 Main Street,

North Side,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper

Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well-assorted stock of choice goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchases.

feb24 dtf

TERRY AND SMITH,
Wholesale Grocers!

243 West Main Street,

BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

300 BAGS COFFEE;
200 lbs Refined Sugars;
50 lbs New Orleans Sugar;
1000 lbs Flour, all grades;
500 lbs Mackerel, bbls, half do, kegs and kits;
200 boxes Star Candles;
100 boxes Mold Candles;
50 lbs Shot;
500 lbs Nails;
20 bags Rice;
20 lbs New Orleans Molasses;
Syrup in kegs, half-bbls and bbls;
90 cases Canned Fruit;
100 lbs Whisky; also French Brandy, Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry Wines, and a full assortment of Groceries.

Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wampoo Bitters."

aug28 tf

JACOB F. WELLER,
WHOLESALE
GROCEER,

No. 99 West Main Street,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

LOUISVILLE
Rolling Mill Company.

T. C. COLEMAN, Presd't.

Warehouse, Main Street, bet. Bullitt and Fifth.

MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete assortment in the West of all kinds of

Bar, Boiler, Sheet and Roof
IRON,
All warranted of superior quality.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German and American

STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES,
AXLES, HORSE AND MULE
SHOES AND NAILS, &c.,

All at the lowest market rates.

Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast

Scrap.

PIPE-PIPE AND ROOFING IRON.
Large assortment of SHEET IRON, of our manufacture, from

No. 10 to 27 STONECOAL AND CHARCOAL,

and for sale low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

Boots and Shoes.

WM. PIATT.

J. D. ALLEN.

PIATT & ALLEN,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 195

WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ANDREW LOW.
ROLAND WHITNEY.

LOW & WHITNEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

190 MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

mh24 tf

C. P. BARNES' EXTRA GOLD PENS

REDUCED	PRICE	LIST
No. 1.....	\$0.75	\$1.25
No. 2.....	1.00	1.50
No. 3.....	1.25	1.75
No. 4.....	1.50	2.00
No. 5.....	1.75	2.25
No. 6.....	2.00	2.50
No. 7.....	2.25	2.75
No. 8.....	2.50	3.00
No. 9.....	2.75	3.25
No. 10.....	3.00	3.50
No. 11.....	3.25	3.75
No. 12.....	3.50	4.00
No. 13.....	3.75	4.25
No. 14.....	4.00	4.50
No. 15.....	4.25	4.75
No. 16.....	4.50	5.00
No. 17.....	4.75	5.25
No. 18.....	5.00	5.50
No. 19.....	5.25	5.75
No. 20.....	5.50	6.00

These Pens bear my TRADE MARK, "C. P. BARNES' EXTRA, LOU., KY.," for which I have secured the COPY RIGHT, and are WARRANTED equal in fineness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and return charges, (if by mail, at my risk when 25 cents is added for registry.) Write your name and address plainly.

Postage on single pen, THREE CENTS. Pen with any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for fifty cents (and stamp) each.

Address: **C. P. BARNES,** Gold Pen Manufacturer, and Agent for American Watches, 224 Main st., below Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

nov25 tf

W. H. WALKER & CO.,**U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,**

Wholesale Dealers in Pure

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other Kentucky Copper Distilled

WHISKIES,

49 East Main st., bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for new

COPPER WHISKY**W. WYATT,****UNDERTAKER,**S. W. Cor. Seventh and Jefferson Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Miscellaneous.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN**WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,**

AND

PAINTERS' MATERIALS,
LINSEED OIL.

BENZINE, VARNISHES

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Carbon, Lard and Lubricating

OILS,

Lamps and Trimmings,

LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb24 tf

A. McBRIDE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturer of

Planes and Mechanics' Tools,

NO. 75 THIRD STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov25 tf

WARD'S
DERBY
PAPER COLLARS
"SOMETHING NEW"
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE
MANF'Y, 387 B'WAY, N.Y.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.,

No. 241 Main Street.

Wholesale Agents for Louisville Ky.

aug25 3m

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of

CIGARS!

No. 19 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALSO A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Imported Havana Cigars, Plug
Tobacco, &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

MY CIGARS are made of the best material by first-class workmen, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Orders filled promptly and with care.

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

No. 19 Fourth street,

between Main and the river.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

OR SULKY CORN PLOW.

This implement is indispensable to the farmer.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Kentucky.

BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

Sole Agents for Kentucky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved machines and implements, among which are—

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
CORN SHELLERS, CUTTING BOXES
PORTABLE DRAG SAWS,
AVERY'S CAST PLOWS,
INDIANAPOLIS AND OTHER

STEEL PLOWS,
CAST STEEL PLOWS, Smith's Patent.

Wheeler's Patent Water Drawers,
CHAIN PUMPS,
SPADES, FORKS, HOES, &c., &c.

WHITE SAND AND LIME,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER,
By the single barrel, or in less quantities,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug25 1m

Commission.

J. A. CLARK.

G. W. MORRIS.

C. L. WHITE.

JAS. A. CLARK & CO.,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

Foreign Fruits,**FANCY GROCERIES, &c., &c.,**

NO. 73 THIRD STREET.

East side, between Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

je23 3m

UNITED STATES BONDED**WAREHOUSE.****DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.**

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING**MERCHANTS.**

157 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR
Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton and Flax
Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle
Manufactures; Malt, Hops and Barley;
Imported and Domestic Wines and
Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase
and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS AND
PRODUCE.

We make liberal advances on consignments
and fill orders promptly.

JOHN SNYDER. J. S. SNYDER, T. H. SNYDER.
Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION**MERCHANTS**

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

WHISKIES

NO. 7 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS**COTTON GINS.****PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,**

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are sole agents for Emery's UN-
VERSAL COTTON GIN, which
stands at the head of all Gins.
We can furnish them promptly,
varying from 10 to 100
saws. We also fur-
nish, when want-
ed their cel-
ebrated
CONDENSER ATTACHMENT.

Send for circular before purchasing.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.
Louisville, Ky.

nov25 tf

Commission.

W. G. ANDERSON.

T. J. GROTJAN.

H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION sales of Boots and Shoes every Tues-
day, dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wed-
nesday and Thursday.

feb 10 ly

J. H. M'BRAYER,
Of Lawrenceburg, Ky.GEO. O. TUCK,
Late of Petersburg, Va.**U. S.****BONDED WAREHOUSE.****M'BRAYER & TUCK,****COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 273 Main Street,

BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

As Manufacturers' Agents, will give their
whole attention to the sale of

MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS AND
DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Of which we offer to the trade, at wholesale, a
complete assortment of all grades.

Liberal cash advances on consignments. aug18 tf

H. W. WILKES,

131 Main Street, near Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Woolen Mill Supplies,
Cotton Mill Supplies,
Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting,
Bolting Cloth,
Machine Cards,
Carding Machines,
Cotton Gins,
Cotton Warps,
Wove Wire Screen,
Cordage and Rope,
Gum Hose and Packing,
Sheet Metals and Wires,
Lace Leather and Rivets,
Buhr Mill Stones,
Turbine Water Wheels,
Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles
necessary for

Mills, Foundries, Factories,
Railroads, Oil Wells, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. ap7 7m

COOK'S PATENT**EVAPORATOR!**

WE have the exclusive control of this Evapora-
tor for the State of Kentucky, Tennessee,
and Indiana bordering on the river. Persons
who are growing Sorghum are invited to call
and examine them, or send for a circular giving
a full description.

CASH PRICE.
No. 2, complete.....\$ 80
No. 3, complete..... 95
No. 4, complete..... 100

Iron Pan.....\$130
Copper Pan..... 155
180

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

WE are selling with our Evaporator the Vic-
tor Cane Mill, which stands far ahead of any
other mill for strength, durability, capacity,
&c. It is built on a different principle from any
other, and cannot be excelled. Call and exam-
ine and get a descriptive catalogue.

CASH PRICE.
No. 6 Victor, complete.....\$ 65
No. 1 Victor, complete..... 85
No. 2 Victor, complete..... 100
No. 3 Victor, complete..... 140
No. 4 Victor, complete..... 150

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COTTON GINS.

We are offering our improved POTATO
DIGGER to the public, guaran-
teeing it to perform superior to any other.
One hand with a team can dig faster
than ten men can pick them up. Retail
price, complete, \$12.

BROWN'S CORN PLANTER
Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20
acres per day.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
General Agents.

nov25 tf

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

New Improved Family

SEWING MACHINE,

Simple,

Noiseless,

Perfect.

MAKES A STITCH ALIKE**ON BOTH SIDES.**

Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use
them by simply referring to the printed instruc-
tions, which are sent with EVERY MACHINE.

EVERY MACHINE**WARRANTED.**

HEMMING,
TUCKING,
QUILTING,
BRAIDING,
CORDING,
FELLING,
STITCHING,

&c., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.

They are the Best in the World.

OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

No. 3, FOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,
No. 2, ("Imperial") for Boot and Shoe Makers,
No. 2, for Tailors, &c.,

Dry Goods.	Dry Goods.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Miscellaneous.	Drugs and Chemicals.
<p>W. J. TAPP, Of Florence, Ala. THOS. J. TAPP, Late of Chamberlin & Tapp.</p> <p>F. W. KENNEDY, Of Florence, Ala. ED. P. WALSH, Of Kentucky.</p> <p>TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS</p> <p>OF</p> <p>DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 263 West Main St. South Side, BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>nov25 tf</p> <p>E. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM, } Louisville. New York. L. BAMBERGER, }</p> <p>BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 193 Main St., North Side, (OLD NO. 524.) LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, D. F. KARNER.</p> <p>J. M. ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 135 Main Street, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.</p> <p>T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 606, New No. 217 Main Street, Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES OF SEASONABLE FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, To which we invite the attention of the Trade. nov25 tf</p>	<p>T. ULLMAN, B. HESS, J. F. BAMBERGER.</p> <p>S. ULLMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>Dry Goods! New No. 159, (OLD NO. 430.) MAIN STREET, North side, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. ap7 tf</p> <p>D. B. LEIGHT & CO., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Northwest Corner of Seventh and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. dec2 ly</p> <p>THOS. ANDERSON, JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, } W. L. M'CAMPBELL, JOHN A. ORR, }</p> <p>ANDERSON, M'CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 518, New No. 187, Main Street, North Side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY. je23 6m</p> <p>J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER.</p> <p>CARTER & BROTHER, JOBBER IN</p> <p>Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS Corner Sixth and Main Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>DRY GOODS! We are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of</p> <p>FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! OUR TERMS ARE CASH. JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., No. 70 Sixth Street. sept 1 tf</p>	<p>W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. M'CAMPBELL.</p> <p>HAYNES, NEEL & CO., (Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, AGENTS FOR Ward's Celebrated Paper Colars NO. 241 MAIN STREET, Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel. aug1 ly</p> <p>C. VAN PELT, WM. MOSES, G. C. NEWBERRY.</p> <p>NEW HOUSE. — VAN PELT, MOSES & CO., WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS! No. 246 Main Street, Between Sixth and Seventh, A complete assortment of Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Um- brellas, Parasols and Canes, Rubber Goods, Hoop Skirts and Baskets, Clocks, Jewelry, Perfumery, Toys and all descrip- tions of Fancy Goods and Staple Notions. ap26 tf</p> <p>D. R. YOUNG & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>Fancy Goods WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS! Hosiery, Etc., COMPRISING A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 200 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. feb24 ly</p> <p>J. H. WRIGHT, SIDNEY PARKER.</p> <p>J. H. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>White Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, AND NOTIONS! 186 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan20 ly</p>	<p>H. H. HAYS, R. E. CROSS, S. H. BOLES.</p> <p>HAYS, CROSS & CO., (Successors to Porter & Fairfax.) Wholesale Dealers and Importers of</p> <p>Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods! &c., &c., NO. 190 MAIN STREET, South side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KENT'Y. nov25 tf</p> <p>L. & G. BRONNER & CO. 171 Main St. bet. 5th & 6th. LOUISVILLE, KY. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN</p> <p>Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Hats, Straw- Goods, Trimmings, Pattern- Bonnets, Head-Nets, Fancy, And White Goods. Milliners and Merchants FROM THE SOUTH, Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look further for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm in New York is always FIRST IN THE MARKET, And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and manufacturers. 39 Franklin, New York. 2 Franklin Block, Syracuse. 49 Genesee St., Syracuse. 171 nov25 tf</p> <p>LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS. KRACK & REED, GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Window Glass, Druggists' Grocers' and Confectioners' Glass-Ware, Tum- blers, Goblets, Coal-Oil Lamps, and Chimneys, Wine and Brandy Bottles. Send for a price list. Warerooms—41 Bullitt Street. Factories—Cor. Clay and Franklin. LOUISVILLE, KY. feb 24 ly—[sep 15]</p>	<p>HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, 77 1-2 Fourth Street. LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$200,000!!</p> <p>INSURES AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE, LIGHTNING AND TORNADO.</p> <p>OFFICERS: T. T. SHREVE, President. D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer. S. A. SOUTHWICK, Secretary. nov25 tf</p> <p>GEO. W. WICKS, (Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.) TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR, AND DEALER IN BAGGING AND ROPE, AND ALL KINDS OF Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &c., 102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25 tf</p> <p>JOHN PEARCE, MANUFACTURER OF LOCOMOTIVE & UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, FLUE & PLAIN Cylinder Boilers, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LARD TANKS, BANK VAULTS, Chemical and Varnish Makers' Kettles, Main Street, bet'n Eleventh and Twelfth, LOUISVILLE, KY. All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship. Repairing promptly attended to and all work warranted. ap28 tf</p> <p>FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS! We are manufacturing three different styles of Glass Fruit Jars, viz: SCREW TOP, TIN TOP, CORK TOP. ORDERS SOLICITED. KRACK & REED, 41 Bullitt street, Louisville, Ky. je9 tf</p> <p>CLIPPER WASHING MACHINE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD!! The only Machine that will do an entire fam- ily washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE! MANUFACTURED BY PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Louisville, Ky. feb10 ly</p>	<p>THOS. E. WILSON, ARTHUR PETER, W. H. DILLINGHAM</p> <p>ESTABLISHED IN 1817.</p> <p>WILSON, PETER & CO., [Successors of Wilson, Starbird and Smith.] WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, And Importers of Foreign Drugs and Chemicals And Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c. 167 Main Street, Corner Fifth. Also Proprietors of the LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> <p>WE have removed our business to our own house on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth street, (near our old stand,) where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the West can surpass. We have also re- moved the</p> <p>Louisville Chemical Works. No. 23, 29, and 30 Fifth Street, Bet. Main and Water, in the rear of our Store. We have introduced entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals Ethers, Acids, Solid Fluid Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations of Standard Strength. In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of Chemical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity, and making our- selves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength. A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Especial quota- tions also made to all Druggists and Physicians. We are Agents in the State of Kentucky and Tennessee for J. B. Nichols & Co's Chemicals.</p> <p>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. We are the only Agents in this State of George Tiemann & Co., of New York, whose Instruments are so well known in this country and Europe for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large amount of their instruments, which we sell at their card rates. We are also Wholesale Agents for Dr. John Bull's Medicines AND THE GENUINE SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. All of which we offer at minimum prices. feb 10 tf</p> <p>E. S. MORRIS, J. S. MORRIS, W. M. MORRIS.</p> <p>J. S. MORRIS & SONS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS AND Fancy Goods, 154 MAIN STREET, Between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 ty</p> <p>HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 219 Main Street, Opposite the Louisville Hotel. LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tp</p> <p>R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET, W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON.</p> <p>R. A. ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 515 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tf</p> <p>EDWIN MORRIS, C. M. MORRIS.</p> <p>EDWIN MORRIS & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 197 West Main St., (Old No. 525.) BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY nov 25 tf</p>

General Reading.

The Light at Home.

The light at home! how bright it beams
When evening shade around us falls;
And from the lattice far it gleams
To love, and rest, and comfort all.
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will hush our name.

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer homeward hies,
How cheering is the twinkling light,
Which, through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home, he feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care.

The light at home! How still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that its beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart.

Be Earnest.

Be earnest in thy calling,
Whatsoever it may be;
Time's sands are ever falling,
And will not wait for thee.

With zeal and vigor labor,
And thou wilt surely rise;
Strive ever with thy neighbor
To bear away the prize.

But form thy purpose gravely,
Then quickly put it along,
And prosecute it bravely,
With resolution strong.

Thou wilt not be defeated,
But, pressing firmly on,
Find all at length completed—
Thine object fully won!

Be earnest in devotion,
Old age is drawing near;
An atom in Time's ocean—
Thou soon wilt disappear.

A Moment of Horror.

For twenty-three years old Jake Wilard has cultivated the soil of Baldwin county, and drawn therefrom support for self and wife. He is childless. Not long since, Jake left the house in search of a cow. His search was through an old worn-out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the center of which was a well twenty-five or thirty feet deep, that at some time, probably, had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by the spot, an ill wind drifted Jake's "tile" from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now, the old gentleman had always practiced the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering the lost hat. He ran to the well, and finding it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for capturing the truant cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by getting down into the well himself. To accomplish this, he made fast the end of the rope to a stump hard by, and was soon on the way down the well. It was a fact, of which Jake was no less oblivious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated old building aforesaid, and that an old blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well. The devil himself, or some other wicked spirit, put it into Ned's cranium to have some fun; so he quickly slipped up to the horse, and, unbuckling the strap, approached with the slow and steady "ting-a-ling" to the edge of the well.

"Dang the old blind horse!" said the man at the bottom of the well. "He's coming this way sure, and ain't got any more sense than to fall in here. Whoa, Bill!"

But the continued approach of the "ting-a-ling" said just as plainly as words, Bill wouldn't whoa. Besides Jake was at the bottom, resting before trying to shin it up the rope.

"Great Jerusalem!" said he, "the old cuss will be a top of me before I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa, dang it. Whoa." Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling on his knees at the bottom. "I'm gone now—whoa! Now I lay me down to sleep—whoa! I pray the Lord my soul to—whoa, now, Oh, Lord have mercy upon me."

Ned could hold in no longer, and fearing Jake might suffer from the fright, he revealed himself. Probably Ned didn't make tracks from the well. May be Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order, and you may think he didn't try every night for two weeks to get a shot with his rifle at Ned. May be not; I don't know. But I do know that if Jake finds out who sent you this it will be the last squib you'll get.

A BIG BUSINESS.—At the annual meeting of the New York Clearing-house, on Tuesday, it was stated that its transactions last year amounted to \$20,783,282,020 44 or nearly thirty thousand million dollars. This was \$17,624,024,722 greater than the yearly average since it was established. The transactions for the whole thirteen years of its existence foot up \$158,070,344,871 33, or one hundred and fifty-eight thousand million dollars. It is a volume of business sixty times greater than the entire national debt. All this immense business has been done through the ordinary machinery of the Clearing-house without the error or the loss to the association of a single dollar.

THE other day, a Sunday-school teacher asked a girl who the first man was. She answered that she did not know. The question was put to the next, an Irish child, who answered, "Adam, sir," with apparent satisfaction. "I, a," said the first scholar, "you needn't feel so grand, he wasn't an Irishman!"

THE evening before a battle, an officer asked Marshal Toiras for permission to go and see his father, who was at the point of death. "Go," said the marshal, who saw through his pretext, "honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

ANOTHER STAMP TAX.—The stamp tax of one per cent per pound on canned fruits, fish, meat and vegetables went into effect a few days ago, and renders liable all the foregoing articles offered for sale which have previously paid the five or six per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

COMMISSIONER NEWTON, making his calculations from data furnished up to Sept. 1st, estimates the cotton crop of the year at 1,800,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE
COTTON MARKET.

It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and, to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory a market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling.

SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.
Gordon, Harbison & Co.
Smith & Waide.
Moore, Bremaker & Co.
H. A. Hughes & Co.
Kahn & Wolf.
Hutchison & Raine.
Craig, Truman and Co.
Lishy, White & Cochran.
Hays, Cross & Co.
J. H. Wright & Co.
J. M. Robinson & Co.
George W. Morris & Co.
William M. Morris & Co.
Cannon & Buyers.
Low & Whitney.
Heeter & Chaudoin.
H. S. Julian & Co.
Wilson, Peter & Co.
Chamberlin & Co.
A. H. & W. O. Gardner.
Walton & Brother.
J. F. Weller.
J. S. Lithgow & Co.
R. A. Robinson & Co.
Gardner & Co.
J. S. Morris & Sons.
Van Pelt, Moses & Co.
Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.
John P. Morton & Co.; and others.

John H. Thomas & Co.
J. C. Doherty & Co.
J. Monks & Cobb.
Neal, Neatherland & Co.
N. Gwynne.
Snoddy Parrish & Co.
Weller & Buckner.
L. L. Warren & Co.
Henry Chambers & Co.
Bridgeford & Co.
Odor, Taylor & Co.
M. E. Miller.
Moss, Trigg & Semple.
Piatt & Allen.
Anderson, McCampbell & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co.
Verhoff Bros.
H. S. Buckner.
D. R. Young & Co.
Spratt & Co.
Haynes, Neel & Co.
Cassedy & Co.
Terry, Wheat & Chesney.
T. & R. Shevin & Cain.
W. H. Stokes & Co.
Harvey & Keith.
Murrell, Castleman & Co.
Baird Brothers.
Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

COTTON

which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of Tobacco in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer, so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. The owner has the right, either in person or through his agent, to reject the sale when the price is not satisfactory. These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully, PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

WAREHOUSES:
NOS. 85 AND 87 MAIN, AND 38 AND 40 THIRD STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED COOKING STOVES:

Sentinel, Plain; Sentinel, Extension;
Ashland Kentuckian; Planter;
Capitola; Hermitage;
Crystal Palace; Planet;
Phoenix Range; Southern Range.

ALSO EIGHT SIZES OF WROUGHT STOVES, AND THE FOLLOWING CANNON STOVES:

Meteor, Equator, Globe, Golden Egg.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING HEATING STOVES FOR COAL:

Louisville Franklin, Model Parlor, Monkey.

AND THE FOLLOWING FOR WOOD:

Forest Rose, Sunny Side,
Seven Plate, Bon Ton.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Tanners' Findings Generally,

And the largest assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS in the West.

We offer the "EXTENSION SENTINEL" to meet and compare favorably with the "Stewart" or "Home Comfort" Stoves, and to sell at much lower figures.

—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

2000 boxes Tin Plate;
500 bundles Sheet Iron;
50 " Russian;
50 " Belgian;
100 " Imitation Russian;
500 gross Bucket Covers;
250 " Pressed Pans, assorted.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
85 and 87 Main Street.

sep8 tf

Foundries.

F. W. MERZ,
LOUISVILLE

ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDRY
AND
ORNAMENTAL
Iron Works,

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fronts,
Columns,
Caps and
Bases,
Cornices
Sash Weights,
Air Grates,
And General
Building
Castings,
Iron Railings,
Verandahs,
Balconies,
Safes,
Bank
And
Jail Works.

ALSO AGENTS FOR
James Sargent's Magnetic Bank Locks.

Green Street,
Bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main and Wenzel Sts.

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,
MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,
MANTEL GRATES,
CASTINGS,
&c., &c.,

Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS.

SALESROOM NO. 117 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite National Hotel,

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,
HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES,

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS,

Coutry Hollow Ware,

DOG IRONS, &c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line as low as any house in the city.

Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

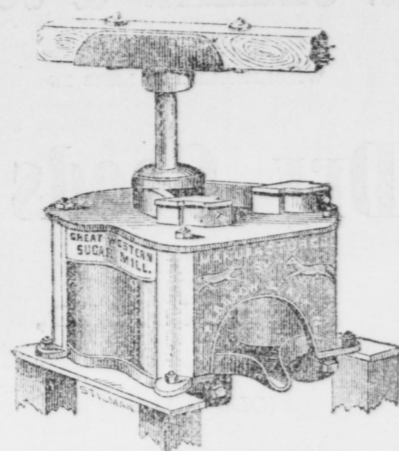
TERMS CASH.

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PYNE, HACKETT & CO.

Foundries.

VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.



PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sugar Cane Mills
AND
EVAPORATORS,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.
Main street bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kind done in good style, on
short notice.

WASHINGTON
FOUNDRY,
Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

DAVIES & CO.

Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable
ENGINES.

OIL WELL,

Tobacco, Grist and Saw Mill

MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Shee-Iron, Copper and
Brass Work.

nov 25 tf

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat, Stationary and Port-
able.

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

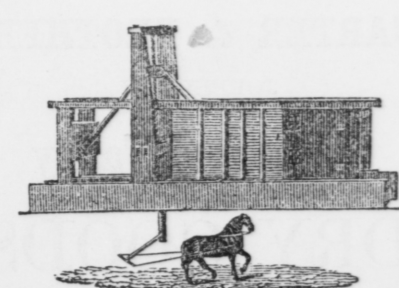
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar and
Mills, Mill Machinery, Cast and
Wrought Iron, Screw Pipes,
Force and Lift Pumps of
various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
for Manufacturing Tobacco.

Tobacco Screws and Presses.

Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.

CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865.
Premium taken at the Kentucky
State Agricultural Fair, 1865.

THIS PRESS consists of but few parts, all com-
plete and substantial.
One mule (or horse) and five hands can press
from 50 to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs. each, in one
day of 10 hours; the bales when finished, being
24 inches square and four feet long, or can be
made, if desired, 20 inches square and 4 feet
long; thus avoiding the necessity of compress-
ing them again for the ship, and saving at least
one half the bagging and rope, besides a great
saving in freight and hauling.

The Press, complete, frame of the best white
oak and well painted, will be furnished at my
factory for \$800, or delivered on board Boat, or
at Railroad Depot, for \$825. When the purchas-
er prefers, a complete set of irons, with draw-
ings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out
the timber and put up the Press, will be fur-
nished for \$850, including the right to use, de-
livered on Boat, or at Railroad Depot. The
Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the irons only
1800 lbs.

OIL TOOLS AND MACHINERY.
Special attention given to the manufac-
ture of

ENGINES, BORING TOOLS,
And other Machinery
USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools al-
ways on hand, such as

Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-
per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand
Pumps, Rope Sheaves, Beam
Plates, &c., &c.

Corner Floyd and Washington Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov 25 tf

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE
STOVE AND GRATE

FOUNDRY,
SIXTH STREET,

West side, bet. Main and the River,

BRIDGEFORD & CO.

PROPRIETORS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

PLAIN AND ENAMELED

GRATES,

MARBLEIZED IRON AND SLATE

MANTLES,

COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE,

OF ALL KINDS,

WROUGHT IRON COOKING
STOVES,

All sizes for Families and Hotels, the
best made in the West!

DEALERS IN

Tin Plate, Wire, Block Tin, Sheet and
Slab Zinc, Antimony, Sheath-
ing, and Braziers' Copper
Rivets, Wire, Copper Bottoms, &c.,
And all other goods pertaining to Tinners' stock.
Have also on hand a large stock of

TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES!

Also,

COPPER STILLS,

All sizes. All kinds of
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work done
at the shortest notice.

CASH ORDERS

Solicited and promptly attended to.

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FLETCHER'S
PATENT

Rotary Engine

HAVING purchased the patent right for the
State of Kentucky, we have made the neces-
sary arrangements for the manufacture of these
Engines. We are prepared to furnish them of
all sizes, at short notice.
Their great economy in price, as well as sim-
plicity and durability, must recommend them
to speedy and universal favor.
Orders may be left with John B. Davis & Co.,
corner Ninth and Main streets, or addressed to
BENJ. RANKIN & CO.,
Box No. 147, Louisville, Ky.

READY FOR SALE.

We have six Engines now ready for sale, each
six horse power. Price \$275, with guarantee.
Jel7 tf B. R. & CO.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES,

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.'S

SCALES,

AND

LILLIE'S SAFES,

No. 33 Corner Main and Third Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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J. M. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

—OFFICE—

No. 8 Bank Building, cor. Sixth and Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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